THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 221

Tower Views

Shanghai Carries Lesson

War, Individual Problem

Cordell Hull's Practicality

¶ Shanghai Repeats History. China's largely internationalized metropolis of some 3,500,000 people again becomes a battleground. As in its ordeal of 1932—when the resistance of Chinese troops to Japanese landing forces, ostensibly despatched to "restore order," plunged the city into a three-months reign of terror—an "incident" unleashes the dogs of war. The 1932 "incident" (coincident with the then uncompleted Japanese coup which resulted in the "independent" state of Manchoukuo) was the killing of Japanese citizens. The present "incident," surprisingly similar, is the killing of two Japanese navy men by Chinese airport guards (coincidental with further Sino-Japanese engagements in North China). So Japanese warships again steam up the Yangtse; marines land; Chinese troops mass in opposition; Japan makes demands for punishment, apologies, compensation, removal of Chinese defenses. China concedes responsibility for the "incident" but refuses to withdraw defenses, claiming Japanese abrogation of the demilitarization agreement which concluded the 1932 clash.

¶ Such is the background hanging like a somber curtain behind the lurid flares of exploding bombs, naval pieces, machine gun batteries, rifle fire, reported from Shanghai over the week end. As a result of Chinese airplane offensives aimed at Japanese warships but landing mostly in and near Shanghai's international settlement, three Americans and many other non-Orientals are included in the list of some 1000 casualties marking the largely civilian toll sacrificed to this mad, indecisive thing called warfare.

¶ Today diplomatic centers of the world weigh the implications of the Shanghai military operations. Japanese ambitions in the East and China's efforts to resolve the national unity disrupted by the passing of the Manchu dynasty and the introduction of the young republic, which followed the forcing open of China's doors by Occidental nations 37 years ago, may emerge. Colonial thought, a motive for local settlement, but as financially enterprising and human Americanism weave webs of closer interrelation between nations, isolation becomes obsolete. In effect all peoples are increasingly becoming citizens of the world. In effect all national interests are becoming world interests. The present inescapable fact is that the intelligence so comprising an other Avenues of human endeavor is now challenged to meet and overcome the apparent forces of war, and to this end a universal code of higher ethics demands recognition.

¶ Thus, while United States Secretary of State Hull pleads with the warring sides to refrain from making Shanghai a theater of war, and other nations prepare representations seeking protection for non-combatants, mankind may ponder its latest lesson. That lesson is that warfare is no longer the problem of embattled nations alone, but is the concern of all mankind.

¶ Civilians of every nation inevitably are being faced with the alternatives: they may enlist to continue that type of demoralizing thinking which in ignorance mistakenly supposes that a destructive force can ever achieve a constructive end; or they may enlist in a mental warfare to individually exterminate thoughts of intolerance, racial hatred, racial aggrandizement, the urge toward dominance which almost inevitably culminate in the grim routine of war and more war.

¶ A quickened sense of common spiritual endowments available to all men as the impartation of a common infinite Creator, upheld in the thoughts of individuals everywhere and under whatever temporal authority, would invoke a force more potent than cannon, more pacifying than treaties, more authoritative than leagues, to aid in the establishment on this earth of the reign of intelligence and the benison of peace.

¶ Plan for Peace. Responses from 54 nations to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's 14-point peace plan indicate a general, verbal—and in some cases partial—concurrence with the ideal of peaceful world intercourse. Many commentators, however, take the view that the peace program is visionary, the attractive form with no body to it. Well, that's what American liberty was—just an ideal—until many people thinking much daily brought thought to fruition. Mr. Hull, in the face of present dangers, Germany and Italy's rivers of aggressive political interpretation, insists that the paramount demand is for a revival of world morality, a change of general consciousness from preoccupation with war to preoccupation with peace. Practical people approve of practical thinking. The impracticality of war is obvious, provable. Having seen oft demonstrated Mr. Hull asks for practical thinking toward peace. It's a practical, detailed thing readers will know how to respond.

In The Boston Section

Twelve farmers make 10% per cent profit in beer garden.

Mayor denied temporary injunction against Pa. Gas. Work of removing temperament formula by U. S. Bureau. Mass. Good Roads's Wigent says motor license fee stays months.

and News from All Nine Neighborhoods

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9

Senate Gets Black's Name For Final Court Approval; Passes Committee by 13-4

Two Republicans and Two Democrats Voted Against Confirmation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The Senate Judiciary Committee today favorably reported the nomination of Senator Hugo L. Black for the Supreme Court, 13 to 4. The nomination now goes to the Senate.

By the action, the committee refused approval of Senator Black's opponents that he be summoned personally to give evidence before it, and disregarded arguments that he is not eligible for the post vacated by retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

The vote in the committee was:

For the nomination:

Neely, McCarran, Van Nuys, Logan, Dieterich, McGill, Hatch, Pittman, Connally, O'Mahoney, Hughes, Ashurst (Democrats), Borah (Republican).

Against:

King, Burke (Democrats), Austin, Steiwer (Republicans).

Senator Logan's motion, supported by some members of the committee, to postpone action until another session of Congress, was defeated.

The opposing members were led by Senator Burke, who declared that Senator Black's membership in the Ku Klux Klan was a disqualification for membership on the Supreme Court.

A disagreement between Senators William G. Donnell (D.) of Missouri and Senator Burke over the Senate Judiciary Committee's action in approving the nomination of Senator Hugo L. Black for the Supreme Court, was settled when Senator Donnell withdrew his statement that Senator Burke had "sought to smear" Senator Black.

Senator Burke then said he would withdraw his statement that Senator Donnell had "sought to smear" Senator Black.

Crop Loans Ready For the Word 'Go'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 16

Government machinery is ready to make loans to farmers on cotton, corn, wheat or any other crop, Agriculture Department officials said today, as soon as President Roosevelt or Secretary Wallace says "Go ahead."

They said experiences gained in three seasons of cotton loans and two of corn loans would speed action whenever terms and conditions of the price-supporting program are determined.

At the same time they warned winter wheat growers to keep in mind the crop control program which was the other end of the bargain between Mr. Roosevelt and farm state senators.

Congress Rushes To End Business By Last of Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Last-minute developments crowded each other's heels in Congress today with the end of the session nearly in sight.

1. The oiled deficiency appropriation bill was ready to be rushed through as a final financial send-up of the session.

2. Leaders served notice they would try to drive the pay-bonus bill through the Senate before adjournment, a night session was in prospect.

3. The Senate Appropriations committee published appropriations on six omnibus measures which will be delayed, however, until next session.

4. The House Agricultural Committee approved the Pace amendment to the farm bill providing for an optional parity payment over wheat, cotton, tobacco and corn with quotas right-of-way at the next session.

A New Precedent

A new precedent has been adopted which may hold good in the future though it facilitates adjournment procedure—that is, of putting off till the next session the issues which Congress apparently unwilling to face today.

The big farm bill defeat has been circumvented by postponing the whole matter of general agricultural legislation till next session, whether that be a special session called by the President, or the regular session in January. Mr. Roosevelt, in turn, appears to have agreed to make crop loans more or less at his own discretion.

In the second place, the Senate has skirted a potential filibuster on the anti-lynching bill, by mortgaging its No. 2 place on next session's schedule to that highly charged measure, which already has passed the House. In other words, filibusters that are being put off today may rise again with equal or greater vehemence next term, which comes just prior to a congressional election.

Again, the wages and hours bill which has passed the Senate and is blocked in the House Rules Committee appears to be shelved for the last days of the present session, but offers every likelihood of rising from the same shelf next year to plague Congress with an equal power for controversial debate.

Two Bills Approved

The House Ways and Means Committee issued its favorable report on the tax loophole closing bill today; while the Banking and Currency Committee favorably reported the housing bill.

The first report warned taxpayers that the committee is prepared to "checkmate" any future attempts to avoid taxes with similar legislation if the need arises. Its report said the President's charges of evasion and avoidance are "fully substan-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Long Island Town Resounds to Echo Of Oversea Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 16—Roaring engines from trans-Atlantic flying boats reminded Port Washington citizens today that their Long Island town was observing its "busiest day in history" as the western terminal of International Air Lines.

American, British and German airplanes contributed to the international atmosphere enjoyed by the town as the temporary base of Pan American Airways and thus, by courtesy, of other air lines engaged in surveying practical routes across the Atlantic.

The schedule calls for the taking off by Capt. Harold E. Gray and his crew of six in their Sikorsky Clipper for the first flight over the southern route to Europe by way of Bermuda and the Azores. The party has made already two round trips across the ocean by way of the northern route.

Later in the day, the British flying boat, Caledonia, of Imperial Airways, is due in from Newfoundland, following a daylight crossing from Ireland yesterday.

The second arrival scheduled is that of the German Luft Hansa flying boat Nordmeer, which Capt. Joachim Blankenburg is to bring in as he completes a survey tour of the southern route. German flying boats made similar surveys last summer and used Port Washington as the American base.

The American airplane is expected to land tonight in Bermuda and leave tomorrow on a 2,900-mile flight to the Azores. The schedule calls for a day's rest there and then surveys on Saturday, the airplane is to leave the Azores for Lisbon, Portugal, 1,000 miles away, and will stop there for a day, continuing on to Southampton, England, marine air terminal for London.

Captain Gray and his crew will remain in England until all data accumulated on their eastward flight have been analyzed, and then will retrace their path to Port Washington, airline officials said.

Scenes, the Russian plane in Arctic and pictures of German survey plane, Miscellanea Page 2.

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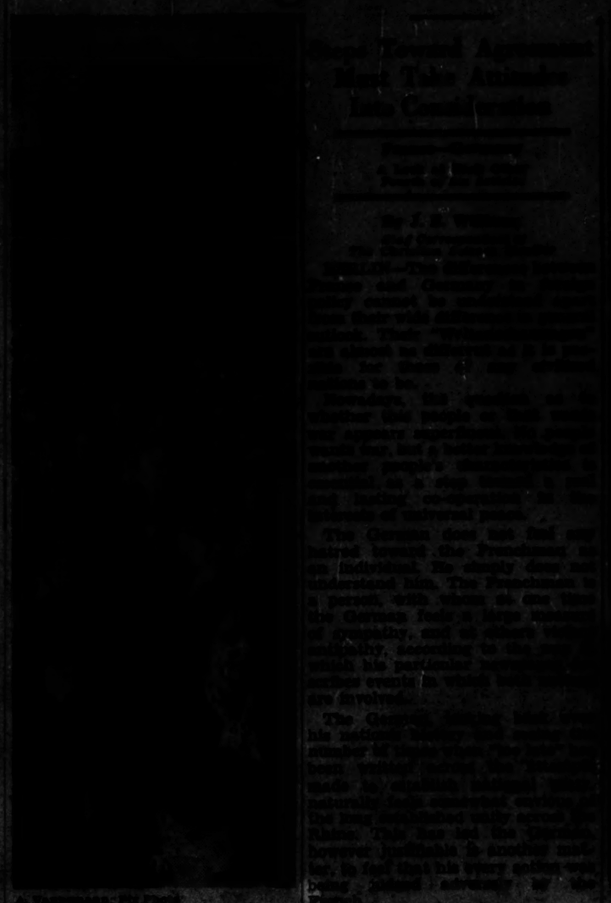
Making the Constitution

A 200-year-young servant of the people which needs only a few minor changes to be perfect for the next 200 years. It's remarkable how well the Constitution has served us. Page 4

French Logic and German Emotion



At Nuremberg: For Peace in Germany

Above—The Reichsparteitag opens in Nuremberg

Hands-Off Spain Peridel by Firing At Unarmed Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—An early meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee is expected as the result of conversations which are being made with decisive developments imminent. Such developments are expected to include the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Spain.

The German note, one of the briefest received, says that the French Government "has taken note" of the statement "with due interest," and adds that Germany's policy "coincides" with Mr. Hull's.

The Italian note, sometime longer, comes down strongly on the side of "everything which may contribute to the pacification and to the political and economic reconstruction of the world" and commits Italy to "non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and any other means which may

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Germany Now an Unitary State

Germany is to be constituted by its own leaders as more of a unitary state, said Premier [illegible] has not the patience to understand a nation which is now centered in [illegible]

"France," it had been said in one [illegible] "prides herself on being clear-headed, but she cannot transmute to the west of the Rhine European civilization."

This meant, on the one hand, that it welcomed open-handedly into the empire of Hess and [illegible] rule all races and cultures, provided they were willing to be absorbed; but, on the other hand, those outside the Empire, France explains as [illegible] order that their civilization should continue. Germany, particularly after 1918, conceived her role then also was [illegible] among the "[illegible]

The German note does not [illegible] mention the Spanish question, but it is [illegible] that Germany has [illegible] Spain. It is [illegible] that Germany [illegible] Spain [illegible] Germany [illegible] Spain [illegible] Germany [illegible] Spain [illegible]

Security Act Held Aid to State Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Voluntary co-operation between the states has been found not only useful but indispensable, in even so highly centralized and federalized a field as the administration of the Federal Social Security Act and the local legislation which goes with it.

The practical details of administering the act, it is learned from state and federal experts connected with this work here, have shown the efficiency as well as the need for local control, with free channels for ironing out differences under federal guidance—and have thrown useful light on the relation of local government to national in an age of rapidly expanding federal powers.

While the Social Security Act provides for federal grants for participation in state unemployment insurance, old-age assistance, and the like, and requires certain specifications and standards in the state laws, there remain considerable differences in these state acts, some due to constitutional requirements, some to local social and economic conditions and some merely, as one observer puts it, to the shortsightedness of local politics.

Action Significant

That the Government itself has stepped in to facilitate this interstate action is significant and points perhaps, some feel, to a way in which much of the controversy on federal control versus states' rights may be settled. Co-operation under auspices of the Federal Government, without it exercising a deciding control in state matters but providing the needed benefits of those, although not always free from friction, has proved successful in many fields of government, and is the present and the future.

This interstate co-operation is being developed largely through the Interstate Conference on Unemployment Compensation Laws, a voluntary organization of state officials concerned with the problems of interstate relations under the social security laws. Its meetings, held at irregular intervals, are attended by representatives of the Federal Social Security Board.

Most state laws, it is pointed out, as the American Public Welfare Association here, make it possible for the administrator to enter into such agreements, for it is, of course, of as much advantage to one state as to another to establish such an interstate basis, which isn't so established and naturally could not be, by the federal law.

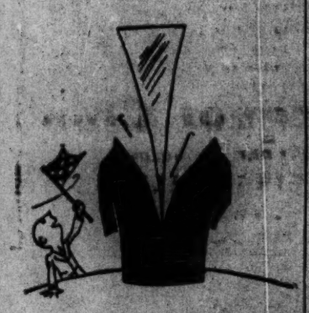
Without this agreement any state has been drawing unemployment insurance, or was eligible to draw it, in one state and moves to another might lose all his rights accumulated by past employment in his home state.

While the Federal Government has taken the initiative in fostering this interstate co-operation, the Council of State Governments has long been active in this whole general field and lately in this specific matter of social security. A commission on interstate co-operation on social security under the council has worked with the federal board and the American Public Welfare Association to facilitate the coordination of state administration of the new security laws.

A collection of recent legal opinions on these social security matters shows, according to the attorney-

ROGERS PEET OVERCOAT SALE

(Fall and Winter weights)



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1213 were $55
381 were $50
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228 were $75
804 were $65
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Women's Clothes Help Men to Be More Dignified?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH.—Women need not be impressive—they do not have to be, in the opinion of Councillor Darling, Lord Provost of Edinburgh City Business Club recently.

He instanced Judges of the Court of Session who wore robes—a definitely feminine garment—as did the Lord Provost and Councillors. At the Coronation, His Majesty, King George VI, wore a robe, the Archbishop and his Bishops wore robes and all the great officers of state and peers were in stablishments of a more feminine titan masculine cut.

Dealing with clothes from the commercial point of view, Councillor Darling quoted a saying of the late Philip Snowden, Socialist politician, that if a Chinaman would only wear a skirt six inches longer in the hall the problems of the Lancashire cotton industry would be solved. The same observation was made when the textile trade suffered from the cutting of trains on presentation gowns so that more people could pass through the Courts in the time allowed.

Councillor Darling urged men to take more interest in women's clothes. They should recognize, he said, that woman had imagination. "Let her buy clothes and buy them abundantly. She will make mistakes, but let her experiment; let her glorify herself even if she becomes as terrible as an army with banners."

Lexington, Ky., Herald Sold to Evening Leader

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18 (AP)—Purchase of the Lexington Herald, morning Democratic newspaper, by John G. Stoll, publisher and owner of the Lexington Leader, evening Republican newspaper, was announced by Fred B. Wachs, who will become general manager of the new organization. The change became effective this morning.

Both papers will continue their publishing schedules except that they will publish a combined Sunday morning edition.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Study American Ways

Editors and Students of Two Universities Visiting Moscow Delegation as Guests of Soviet

LaGuardia Urged To Seek Aid Of G. O. P. Actively

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—One of the most dramatic situations in the political history of New York City politics was expected to have developed today parallel to the acceptance of Thomas E. Dewey, nationally known for his successful prosecution of industrial racketeers, tender of an independent $100,000,000 a year job of the Republican committee for the district attorney of New York County.

It is reasonably believed unless Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in his co-operation takes the stump in an all-out move pro-Dewey campaign, he stands a strong chance of being defeated for first place on the Republican ticket by the choice of Farmer-Labor Party United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, who also is running in the Republican primaries and the backing of the Republican primary candidates, now including the redoubtable Mr. Dewey with only days to meet up officially on the New York ballot with the Democratic-Republican candidate for mayor.

South Americans Like U. S. Schools

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Even Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt cannot rise to social rule of the capital as quickly as the wife of the President of Ecuador did last week.

Unheralded, Señora Dona Adelaida de Page, whose husband was military director of the South American nation for two years and has just been chosen Presidential Private Secretary, spent one night at Mrs. Roosevelt's Logetion on her way to Southern Maryland. Where, her daughter says, is about to begin an American education.

Next day, the President's wife left for St. Mary's City, colonial capital of Maryland, where Rita will attend historic St. Mary's Academy.

This is the first trip Señora de Page has made to the United States, but her admiration of American women and American ways from afar motivated her selection of the Maryland school for her daughter.

United States schools appear to be popular with leading South American families. Last March the wife of the Ambassador of Peru made a like decision to put two of her children in school.

Congress Mortgages Future

(Continued from Page 1)

dissed. Major purpose of the bill, said the report, is to "stimulate home construction by numerous measures never applied heretofore, chief of which is improvement of credit conditions by means to assure the safety of the funds of depositors in building and loan associations."

The House Committee report said Chairman Steagall (D) of Alabama would introduce a bill to provide Federal aid in housing, if requested, to wipe out "slums and bad housing conditions."

"It is evident," it said, "that private enterprise cannot construct safe and sanitary housing at low enough cost to enable it to rent or sell such housing to low income families who would be served under the present bill." The House Committee cut the Senate's $726,000,000 bill to $526,000,000.

The Black Appointment

One immediate problem which must be disposed of, however, is the appointment of Senator Hugo Lafayette Black to the Supreme Court.

Aside from the hour-by-hour developments of the last days of Congress, the long-range view indicates that the basic problem of legislative control is still undecided.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt does, or does not, get his full quota of New Deal bills announced at this session remains for the future to say. Obviously, he will not get them all at this term. The legislative ball game seems to be coming to an end with a high presidential batting average in the legislative box score, but with the game called on account of darkness.

The matter is important to Mr. Roosevelt. A President's power normally begins to wane after the first two years in office. Mr. Roosevelt has passed the two-year mark. Political observers have been watching for signs of the waning of his power. Some have thought they saw it in the defeat of the court program, others in the defeat of the wages and hours bill, others in the defeat of the reorganization program.

Whether the waning of power has begun or not, Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly passed the peak of his power to get legislation through Congress. Whether he can get his full program through depends on the coming primaries. Those places interest on the part of the people brought forward with strength of them postponed and the schedule of the next session determined in advance, it will be a test of New Deal leadership to get its known quota of bills put into effect.

Bills Remain Unchanged

A fundamental point to remember is that the progress made on any bill at this session will not be lost in the continuing next session. Bills put aside now will be taken out of mothballs at exactly the same spot, when Congress meets again. Therefore, delay is not defeat, though on such combustible tinder as the wages and hours bill a long delay may have a dampening effect.

Senate and House rushed to final agreement the bill placing quotas on refined sugar in the hope that Mr. Roosevelt's promised veto would come back from the White House in time to be over-ridden. However, if Congress quits by the end of the week as is being forecast, Mr. Roosevelt might administer a pocket veto, by failing to sign the measure.

The bill continues the Jones-Costigan sugar quota system in effect for the past three years which expires next December. The President has urged that the system be modified by removing quotas on Hawaii and Puerto Rico, which are alleged to be discriminated against although American dependencies.

Housing, tax avoidance, and third deficiency appropriation bills are the three chief measures remaining. The Senate continued debate on the McCarran bill to place regulation of air carriers under the I. C. C.—a step strongly resisted by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

In the House it was calendar day and scores of pet private bills of members were pushed through in the last-minute rush.

Two-Story Living Room Typifies Brisbane Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—A living room 30 feet wide, 60 feet long and two stories high was advertised by real estate agents Aug. 14 in an effort to rent the home of the late Arthur Brisbane, editor and columnist.

The room, one of more than 30 in the Brisbane house, is equivalent to 12 one-story rooms 15 by 20 feet each.

Old Newbury
Ginger Ale
C. LEARY & COMPANY
Est. on Improvement, Mass.
Est. on Enrichment, R. I.
Bot. 2-4272 Portland, Me.

Peace Plans Next Step By Hull Awaited

Black Views Parallel Court

Law Curbs Promotion Of Homemade Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Sale or possession by any New Jersey liquor licensee of any ingredients or preparation for use in the manufacture of homemade alcoholic beverages will be illegal after Sept. 1, according to a ruling announced by D. Frederick Burnett, state alcoholic beverage control commissioner, here, Aug. 14.

Sweeping powers of state commissioner of alcoholic beverage control, including the power to prohibit the sale of any product which in his opinion is intended for the manufacture of illegal liquor, are provided in the new law.

Royal Jewel Copies Arrive in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL.—The crowns and jewels of vanished empires and toppled thrones were unloaded here recently from a freight ship just out of London.

From the Royal Galleries of Britain's capital came reproductions of the state jewels of half a dozen European monarchies and principalities that were lost to their rulers after the war. Valued at a high price, the 500-piece exhibit goes to Toronto for the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Crown jewels of England reproduced exactly are the only such royal possessions that retain their original significance today. The others are ancient history—the crown of Bohemia, the orb of English, the eagle crown of Napoleon, the Prussian state crown, and the crowns of the archdukes of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The exhibit is one of the most unusual ever shipped to Canada. Copies of the jewelry of the Holy Roman Empire, gilt helmets, gilt candlesticks, scales and weights, writing quills, tankards, dishes, breastwards, sets of armor and pieces of ancient court clothing are included in the ample cargo.

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Weirton's Plea for Delay Is Denied by Labor Board

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New Cumberland, W. Va.—The National Labor Relations Board today refused a company request for postponement and opened its hearing on charges that the Weirton Steel Company used "terrorism" to oppose the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

A witness said the unincorporated town of Weirton had grown from a cross roads village of a few houses to a community of more than 16,000 since construction of the first tin mill by the steel company. Board Counsel John W. Porter asked, "Did the state build the high school stadium at Weirton?"

"No, replied the witness, "I believe Weirton Steel built the stadium and later turned it over to the school." The S. W. O. C. had charged that the company dominated the civic and political life of the town.

Earlier, Senator Rush D. Holt asserted the labor board has been "another alphabetical way to spell C. I. O." an that the C. I. O. wanted the board to decide cases "not on the question of right or wrong, but on the campaign contributions of John L. Lewis."

Washington: The American Federation of Labor intends to start a counter-attack on C. I. O. organizing efforts among agricultural and white color workers.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, announced today he would set up federation councils in both fields to correlate drives against the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis.

So far there has been no national A. F. of L. organization among either agricultural or white collar workers, A. F. of L. members in each group were taken into locals directly affiliated with the federation.

A group of these locals in each field repeatedly has applied for a national union charter, but the federation has turned them down on the ground that the unions were not strong enough for independence.

German Flying Boat Crosses Atlantic

International

German Flying Boat Nordmeer
Capt. Joachim Blankenburg
Of Nordmeer

Radio Rumblings Center on Crosley Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Rumblings in radio are growing as loud this month as static on a thundery summer evening.

The prospective congressional investigation of the broadcasting industry and the activities of the Federal Communications Commission is is scheduled for this autumn, and its revelations are expected to be striking.

Meantime, as if in preparation, George Henry Payne, Republican member of the FCC, today addresses a sharp and challenging letter to Powel Crosley Jr., president of Crosley Radio Corporation and proprietor of 500,000-watt station WLW in Cincinnati.

Mr. Payne demands to know if it is not true that station WLW has used its 500,000 watts—an unusually high-powered station—not for the experimental scientific purposes for which the license was issued, but "simply as a means of earning unusual commercial profits."

It is recalled that Mr. Crosley recently announced that he had hired Charles P. Michelson, famed publicity expert of the Democratic National Committee and a White House confidant, as a special adviser. Mr. Michelson continues his relations with the powerful Democratic central organization and the White House while performing his new functions for the Crosley interests.

Mr. Payne reveals that for many months, since Oct. 7, 1936, he has been trying to get information from the Crosley interests. His original query in October met with no response, he says, although Mr. Crosley said he would furnish the desired information, and a further query on Nov. 10, 1936, went unanswered.

On June 30, 1937, says Commissioner Payne, he received from Mr. Crosley "an invitation to a baseball game and to a small informal lunch." As I had never met you (Mr. Crosley) the invitation and the proffered 'good fellowship' seemed unusual. When I recalled, however, that an official letter that I had addressed to you had remained unanswered for over six months, the problem became one not of gaucherie but of defiance of the law."

"Never Saw Report"

Mr. Payne further charges that "there was surreptitiously inserted into our annual report to Congress—a report that was never seen by any commissioner—a gratuitous and valuable advertisement of your station, confirming my impression that there was something strange in Denmark."

Since then, Commissioner Payne points out that the whole problem has been aired in Congress. Senator Wallace H. White (R), Maine, author of the original radio act, pointed out that there are "no property rights vested in the holder of a radio license of any kind." He believed that "the facts now available regarding broadcast stations justify thoughtful consideration as to whether these stations, with their large revenues and profits, their wide variations in charges, with the limited frequencies available, with the tendency toward centralization . . . and with their great usefulness and interest to the public, should not be declared to be public utilities and be subjected to a control in rates and practices to which they are not now amenable. That there would be legal justification for such classification I believe is clear."

Representative McFarlane took up the fight in the House, and, in Commissioner Payne's words, "Called attention to the deplorable conditions now existing in the broadcast industry as far as the public was concerned, in which your company is prominently, but unfortunately not favorably, mentioned.

"He said that upon receiving your experimental license to use a total of 500,000 watts power (an increase amounting to 400,000 watts) you immediately raised the price of your radio advertising time some 50 per cent and continued to collect handsome commercial profits on the basis of experimentation for those 39 months, a practice which you know is definitely prohibited by the rules of the commission. He said further, 'I wonder sometimes whether men secure such unusual concessions because of their innate ability, or because they are good-looking, or because they have ways of getting things done. Just why, I think it is fair to ask, has this unusual concession been handed out and continued in the hands of one of the 700 licensees?'

"In view of these statements from such eminent authorities, it would seem to me that I have been very patient with reference to your failure to furnish the desired information. I am now formally notifying you that I will expect by Sept. 13, 1937, to receive answers to the questions addressed to you and complete information as to the following:

Whereupon, Commissioner Payne specified a long list of detailed questions about the Crosley Corporation's balance sheets: its assets of all kinds, profit and loss statement, taxes, dividends declared, broadcasting hours sold, hours of advertising devoted to Crosley products, and in particular, broadcasting charges and whether advertising rates have increased since the granting of the experimental license, and to what extent.

Dr. Butler Hits War on Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 16—Strong opposition to the totalitarian policies of those nations engaged in a war upon religious freedom was urged by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his annual address to the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday.

While Dr. Butler made no direct reference to Germany, he admitted during an interview later that he had referred to the Reich. The thesis of his talk was that unless the totalitarian state ceased suppressing religion, the totalitarian state must be opposed.

"The totalitarian state tells us that what we have believed for the last several hundred years is reaction," he said. "It is a return to heathen religion. If that is true, we must strip our decks for action—not by war, but by peace."

Dr. Butler praised the international religious conferences at Oxford and Edinburgh this summer as events of vast importance to the Christian world. He doubted if their significance was appreciated by the lay public in view of the conflicts apparently existing between various Christian faiths.

"If we were to dissect civilization for the last thousand years, taking out the indirect benefits of religion, how barren that history would be," he declared in stressing the importance of faith and worship.

In referring to religion, Dr. Butler emphasized that he had placed theology and ecclesiastics in the background to give prominence to the importance of fundamental faith. The latter, he added, was vitally important to the progress of civilization.

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Picketing and Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—An injunction issued by Superior Court Judge W. S. Huneke recently termed union picketing that results in injury to another person or his property "common law conspiracy," and made the Teamsters' Union liable for damages.

The case has aroused interest in view of the current discussion over amending the Wagner Labor Relations Act to make labor more responsible for its acts. Some have argued that already, under existing laws, a union may be assessed damages, and such was the case in this instance.

The Building Supplies Inc., one of the leading dealers in building materials in this city, with the demand for more homes and a resulting expansion of business, began the construction of a new warehouse. When the structure was well under way, a crew of 20 carpenters working on it were called out on strike because the goods they were handling—delivered by Building Supplies company trucks—were delivered by non-union men.

According to the testimony, the truck drivers apparently were content in not belonging to the union, and the presiding judge stated that the building trades council was acting unlawfully by attempting to force the firm to force the men to join.

The picketing began about two months ago. Some weeks later, a temporary injunction against it was granted by another judge—then came this last decision making the injunction permanent and allowing damages.

"If the purpose of refusing to work on materials not made in a union mill is honestly and fairly to the advantage of the working man, the rule requiring them not to work on such materials is valid," the judge said.

"However, if the object is to inflict injury upon another or his property, then the agreement (to stop work) is but a common law conspiracy. That, it seems to me, is the case here.

"The moment the unions decided to boycott the plant with the purpose of injuring the business, that moment, as decided in a New York case, it became an unlawful conspiracy. It is hard to estimate the exact amount of damage, so I will grant $833 for lost profits."

During the picketing, truck drivers of firms which wished to purchase building materials from the Building Supplies, Inc., were met at the gates to the latter's grounds and turned back by pickets. Thus other firms were prevented from purchasing from the Building Supplies, Inc. and this company and its employees sued for damages which resulted in the significant decision of the court holding the union liable.

Brazil Declares Argentina Unduly Alarmed on Navy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 16 (AP)—President Vargas of Brazil, in a statement Saturday, declared that Brazil "does not hold itself bound" to explain to any third nation its intention to lease naval vessels from the United States.

Meanwhile the Brazilian foreign office, in a press statement regarding the proposal to lease six overage destroyers from the United States, said danger of an armaments race in South America could originate only in Argentina.

The statement observed that neither Brazil nor Argentina was a party to the London Naval Treaty invoked by Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas of Argentina in criticizing the proposed destroyer deal.

"Moreover, apparently none of the parties to that treaty raised the slightest objection to the leasing, a method of transaction not covered in that international instrument," the statement continued.

It listed orders placed by the Argentine navy with British and Argentine shipyards for building a schoolship, seven destroyers and ten mine sweepers. A report of the "Argentine Ministry of Marine" was quoted as saying a considerable number of auxiliary vessels would be added.

"Argentina's two battleships, more powerful and more modern than ours, recently were modernized and, in 1931 and 1932, two new cruisers and three submarines were added to the Argentine battle fleet," the statement said.

"In the matter of airplanes and land implements of war no other Latin-American country can take the palm from our friend and neighbor," it added.

The statement said it was "curious" that it would be the foreign ministry of Argentina, and not the Government of the United States, which finds the leasing contrary to the neutrality law promulgated by the United States.

Then it added: "We regret that we do not believe in the sincerity of the allegation that the system of leasing small ships already out of commission would lead to an armaments race."

British Navy Head Says Britain-U. S. Friendship Sure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKWOOD, England, Aug. 16—An appeal for a better understanding between the nations engaged in the World War was voiced here yesterday by Alfred Duff Cooper, British First Lord of the Admiralty, at the dedication of an American war memorial.

Mr. Duff Cooper was speaking as representative of the British Government at the ceremony. The memorial has been erected to United States soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in Britain and off the British Coast during the World War.

"Occasions such as these," said Duff Cooper, "should be not a revival of old controversies but rather a starting point for new co-operations." And he added, "the shroud of glory woven by the fallen should be broad enough to cover both victors and vanquished."

Speaking of Anglo-American relations, Mr. Cooper said, "In an uncertain, dangerous world, where so much is fluid, so little fixed, there is one thing whereof we can feel serenely confident and that is the good relations which exist between Britain and the United States. Whatever differences of opinion may arise in the future, whatever mistakes statesmen or governments may make, the two peoples have learned to know one another and, having learned the lesson, they will never forget it."

The memorial chapel, which is a beautiful building of Portland stone, cost £35,000. Dedication was by the American Battle Monument Commission, which was formed by an act of Congress in 1923 to erect in Europe suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe during the World War.

Brookwood has the only American Cemetery or War Memorial in England. The grounds are about five acres in extent.

A company of British troops loaned by the War Office took part in the dedication ceremony.

The American Battle Monuments Commission was headed by Colonel Woodside. A committee from London included Mr. Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador in London, while there was a distinguished official delegation from the United States headed by Ambassador Josephus Daniels, wartime Secretary of the Navy.

Mattern to Hunt For Soviet Fliers Missing in Arctic

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 16 (AP)—Jimmy Mattern, noted American aviator, is leaving here today in his speedy, tri-motored monoplane to search the arctic wastes for six missing Russian fliers.

Mattern arrived only last night after a record-breaking non-stop flight from Oakland, Calif., to join in the search for Sigismund Levaneffsky, Soviet ace pilot, and his five companions.

The American flier said he would traverse the 148th meridian in quest of a clue to the fate of the Russians, who disappeared Friday on a 4000-mile flight from Moscow to Fairbanks.

The first day's flight will take Mattern over the ice floes of the Arctic, where the four-motored Russian plane may have been forced down. He said he would return to Fairbanks within a day, without attempting to land en route and will be ready to continue his search as long as hope remains.

Meantime, attempts will be made to co-ordinate the search by establishing contact with Russian rescue planes flying from Moscow.

Crosson, who has directed the search for the last three days, said today that if the Russian plane landed in Alaska a systematic search should find it.

Enough Ontario Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The offer of Saskatchewan government officials to ship harvest workers to Ontario has been refused by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, who replied to the offer by saying there were sufficient workers in Ontario to handle the crop. Special excursion trains had been planned.

Security Amendment Voted by S. C. House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Final approval has been given by the House of Representatives to a bill to ratify a social security amendment to the Constitution, and the body has received a measure to set up a definite program of old-age assistance. By a vote of 98 to 0, the House enacted the ratifying proposal on third reading. It was endorsed by the Senate during the second week of the session and will probably go to Gov. Olin Johnston for his signature in the next few weeks.

A bill to provide a system of benefits for persons 65 or older whose annual income is less than $360, was introduced by the social legislation committee of the House, this amount being set up as the maximum to be paid. The measure, drafted by Chairman J. P. Mozingo of the committe after a series of conferences with Washington officials, would create a board of seven to administer the act and provide a maximum of $30 a month.

Mexican Teachers Ask Government Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—Under a recent federal law, Nuevo Leon and Monterrey teachers have organized into a group and applied for federal teachers' insurance, by which all teachers who receive more than one hundred and sixty pesos salary a month may set aside two pesos every 15 days, having it deducted from their salaries for the purpose of building up an insurance fund for any beneficiary they may name.

'Hemp' Destroyed; Humanity Valued Higher Than Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAYMONDVILLE, Texas—Destruction of nearly 600 acres of a species of hemp in Willacy County has balked plans for a promising fiber industry but has also cut off a potential source of supply of a powerful habit-forming narcotic, according to officers. The drug, like the plant itself, is known in the Southwest as marihuana.

"We are much more interested in a crop of humanity than in a fiber crop," declared Gov. James V. Allred at Austin, in disclosing destruction of the plants near here. "From days of old, marihuana has been one of the most dangerous narcotics. It unquestionably is responsible for a lot of crime all over the country."

Investigation of the Willacy County acreage by the State Department of Public Safety followed arrest of a suspected marihuana dealer in Corpus Christi. The product, whose sponsors as a material for legitimate industrial use were said not to have known of its being placed in illicit traffic, was linked with crops being grown as fiber material for a hemp concern. That concern, which co-operated with the authorities in their investigation, believed it had a provisional permit from the State Health Department, as the law required, officials said.

Henceforth, officials added, no permits for growing marihuana in Texas will be granted. Formerly, marihuana was believed to come mainly from Mexico, but it has been found to grow in many parts of Texas. The tougher part of the plant can be utilized as hemp for fiber-making.

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Try it. Words don't count, but JENNEY Solvenized writes its own advertisements, in singing power on hills and straightaway. We repeat, let your own car decide . . . . . You can't skip that!

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Tokyo Jubilant at Report Of 52 Chinese Planes Downed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 16—Japanese here marked as much jubilation over the reported successful air raids at Shanghai as their habitual self-restraint and regimentation would permit. According to a statement issued by the Navy Department, the result of the raid was the destruction of 52 Chinese and eight Japanese planes.

Excited throngs paraded, cheering and singing patriotic songs while flags were universally displayed and fireworks were discharged in many districts. Naval officials expressed the opinion to correspondents that Japan would "neutralize" Shanghai within three days by disabling the Chinese forces.

Meanwhile, Japanese military and naval leaders were aware that a hard struggle with Chinese land forces may impend. The cabinet announced an intention to "take drastic measures to chastise lawless Chinese troops," and foreign military observers anticipate the dispatching of large reinforcements to Shanghai. They base this forecast on the recollection that considerable display of force was needed there in 1932. An indication that the government expects a struggle which may strain the national economic resources is seen in the action of the finance ministry, which is preparing a bill giving the government far-reaching war emergency powers in all fields of economic activity. This bill, besides a new bill for additional appropriations, will be submitted to a special session of the diet in the near future. Further signs of the aggravation of the situation are seen in the recall of the counselor of the Japanese embassy at Nanking and the evacuation of Japanese nationals from Canton and Shantung. Hope is freely voiced in the Japanese press that reckless Chinese bombing in Shanghai will alienate foreign sympathy from China.

Reports reaching here today from Shanghai indicate heavy casualties including the killing of foreigners and damage to property as bombs crashed down on the largest hotels and amusement places and into the most crowded streets. These reports, which are exclusively of Japanese origin, attribute responsibility for the killing of foreigners and non-combatants entirely to the Chinese, asserting that the Japanese abstained from air bombing, although bringing down one Chinese plane and machine-gunning Chinese troops from airplanes around the North Station. The use of Chinese airplanes, which has caused a vast sensation here, is being announced with clamorous extras by all the newspapers. It is held to afford the best proof of the seriousness with which the Nanking Government views the war.

While so far Japanese forces at Shanghai have apparently included only naval units, the determination of Japanese military and naval authorities to take all necessary measures to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion has been stiffened by the air attacks on the headquarters of the Japanese landing party and the threat of bombardment of Japanese residential districts. Although Shanghai occupies the center of attention and may prove the most stubbornly contested front in the Sino-Japanese war, further extension of the troubled area is forecast by the news of the wounding of two Japanese sailors at Tsingtao, which is a key port in the important province of Shantung.

Robots Used as Means To Count Passing Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Six robots, or "mechanical men" are now being used to count traffic on Missouri highways.

With the aid of two electric "eyes," these machines operate without attendants, automatically counting and recording each vehicle as it speeds by. Each instrument contains a transmitter, projecting two sharp beams 34 inches apart and invisible to the human eye, across the road. The beams are focused upon two electric photo-cell "eyes." When both beams are interrupted simultaneously by a vehicle, a count is registered.

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Japanese Troops Rushed to China To Support Navy

ON BOARD THE S. S. PRESIDENT MCKINLEY BETWEEN Kobe and Shanghai, Aug. 16 (AP)—Japan is pouring troops by the thousands into the Chinese war zones.

The President McKinley, en route to Shanghai, has passed Japanese transports carrying troops to Shanghai estimated at 20,000 to reinforce perhaps 30,000 Japanese soldiers and marines already in China.

In Japan itself, the war is unpopular. But railroad stations along all main lines are gayly decorated with flags, banners and lanterns and crowded, with people giving Japanese soldiers a loud sendoff.

This second Sino-Japanese outbreak is unpopular in Japan because the people already are overwhelmed with taxes and other burdens.

Under the stimulus of Government propaganda the Japanese nation has accepted the conflict reluctantly as an accomplished fact from which there is no backing down.

Although a general mobilization has not yet been proclaimed, Japan already is on a full war-time footing.

The Cabinet is determined to obtain concrete results—returns for the half billion yen (about $145,000,000) already invested in the war.

Debt Moratorium Hinted

Foreign economic experts say that Japan's finances will not stand more than a three-month war because the Government's only real, tangible funds consist of the equivalent of about $400,000,000 in gold.

Because of stringent exchange control, American and other foreign firms in Japan are meeting the greatest obstacles in sending money out of the country. It is generally expected that a Government debt moratorium similar to Germany's post war moratorium will be proclaimed soon.

The Cabinet is worried especially about whether Manchoukuan troops will remain loyal. There are fears that these forces under Japanese domination may revolt as did the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps (militarized police) at Tungchow.

Chinese Air Raid On French Section Protested by Paris

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP) France protested to the Chinese Central Government today against an air raid by Chinese planes that caused an estimated 1000 fatalities in the French Concession and the International Settlement of Shanghai.

The Foreign Office disclosed that Paul Emil Naggiar, French Ambassador to China, made representations at Nanking against the destructive bombardment.

Officials said that preparations were being made to remove more than 1000 French Nationals living in the concession but the order for them to evacuate would be left to the discretion of French consular officials on the scene.

French authorities also assumed responsibility for evacuating Swiss, Belgian and Czechoslovakian Nationals.

The Quai d'Orsay continued in close contact with the situation. Alexis Leger, permanent Foreign Office secretary, spoke to both the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors, insisting that French lives and property must be respected.

Federal Aid for Airports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration has reported that it had placed in operation 940 airport projects up to last July 1. Federal expenditures on these propects were given as $63,710,642 and those of local sponsors as $6,851,544.

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Attack on Slavery in Convention

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Distinctive interests of the southern states caused James Madison to assert early in the convention that the line of division to be seriously watched was not that between small states and large but between northern and southern. During and since formulation of the powers of Congress, southern delegations have been eager to obtain protection for the slave trade and have opposed possible export taxes and navigation acts. Today: Slave problem referred to committee after hot debate in convention.

Tomorrow: Convention decides "this Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof" shall, together with treaties, be "the supreme law."

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

Another hot debate on slavery took place in the Constitution Convention today and the upshot of it was to refer to a special committee not only the question of slave importation but with it the question of export taxes and navigation acts supposedly already settled.

Strongest denunciation of the institution came this time from a Virginian plantation owner, Col. George Mason. "This infernal traffic," he charged, "originated in the avarice of British merchants. The present question concerns not the importing states alone but the whole Union."

He mentioned the insurrection of slaves in Greece and Sicily and the instructions of Cromwell to his agents to arm if necessary the servants and slaves in Virginia. Had the enemy attempted it, the slaves might have been made dangerous instruments in the recent war.

Nefarious Traffic

"The western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands, and will fill up that country with slaves if they can be got through South Carolina and Georgia," he continued, lamenting that "some of our eastern brethren had from a lust of gain embarked in this nefarious traffic."

"Slavery discourages arts and manufactures," Mr. Mason observed. "The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the immigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country.

"They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world they must be in this."

Rely on State Action

Some speakers preferred to rely on gradual state action to eliminate the evil. Abolition of slavery has taken place in Massachusetts and is provided for in Connecticut. Importation of slaves has been forbidden by Virginia and the states north of here, while Pennsylvania, New York and some others provide that children of slaves shall be free.

North Carolina imposes a duty on slaves, making it practically prohibitive against bringing in Negroes from another state to escape manumission. Defenders of the trade in slaves urge that although Virginia and Maryland are now able to raise all the slaves they need, it is impossible to work the rice swamps and indigo vats of the farther south without fresh supplies of Negro labor. A new crop, cotton, which a few are growing on a small scale, and for the manufacture of which Tench Coxe of this city is trying to develop machinery, may also employ some slave labor.

John Dickinson considered it "inadmissible on every principle of honor and safety that the importation of slaves should be authorized by the Constitution." But former Governor Rutledge asserted both the Carolinas and George will never agree to the document if it interferes with this right, and Mr. Baldwin of Georgia supported him.

Duty Upon Slaves

Gen. C. C. Pinckney said he could not in candor hold out the hope encouraged by his young distant cousin, Charles Pinckney, that South Carolina would ever prohibit the slave trade of its own volition, but he did acknowledge it to be reasonable that slaves should pay a duty like other imports, and he moved a commitment of the subject in order to draw up a provision of this sort.

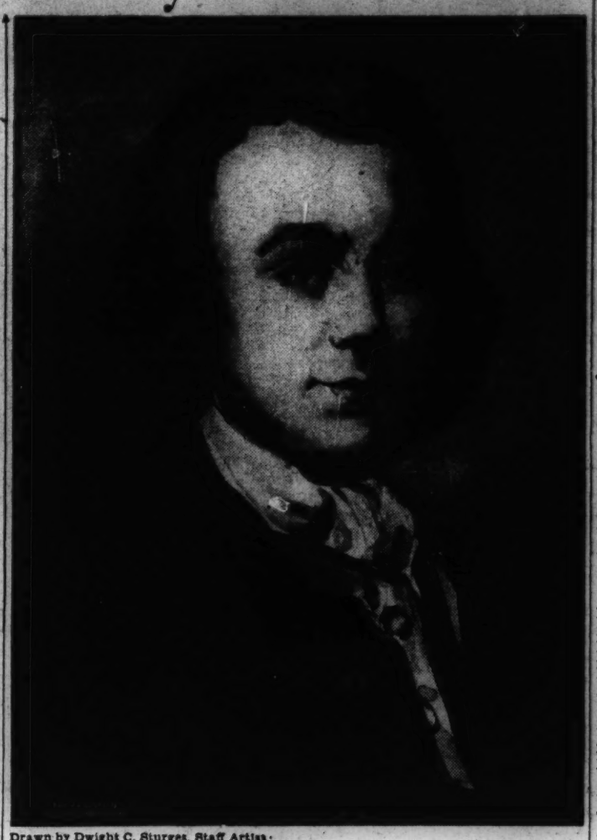
Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, who had been for giving the southern states their way for the present rather than raise a new obstacle to acceptance of the system, objected that the tax on slaves implied an admission they were property rather than persons.

Gouverneur Morris proposed the whole subject be committed, including the clauses on export taxes and navigation acts, hinting perhaps a little suspiciously, "These things may form a bargain among the northern and the southern states." So when the Pinckney motion for reference to a committee had been passed, there was added the provision about navigation acts, which might limit producers to the use of American ships. The committee is constituted similarly for the most part to that appointed the other day under Governor Livingston.

Council for President

For the committee of detail, Mr. Rutledge reported several clauses drawn up from suggestions referred to it, among them a draft to provide a privy council to the President, consisting of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the heads of executive departments.

The convention then voted to insert a clause moved by Mr. Gerry and Major McHenry that "The Legislature shall pass no bill of attainder nor any ex post facto law."



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

George Mason

Virginia Planter and Statesman. He Was a Man of Large Estates but Democratic Ideas of Government. He Was Interested in the Founding of Alexandria and in the Ohio Company. In 1774, He Advocated Non-Intercourse With Great Britain. He Drew Up Bill of Rights in Virginia Constitution, Outlined Plan for Cession of Northwest Territory, Helped Disestablish Episcopal Church in Colony and Was an Advocate of Free Worship. He Also Favored Gradual Abolition of Slavery. Mason Was an Active Debater in the Constitutional Convention but Opposed the Resultant Document, Desiring Amendments, a Number of Which Later Were Made

In Shanghai's Foreign Section

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16—With business life in this city paralyzed with establishments closing down, with food and other supplies largely cut off, and at the same time hordes of refugees flocking in, the position of the International Settlement is obviously becoming very precarious. Bombings are now so numerous that the skeletonized newspapers are finding difficulty in doing more than register major hits.

Apart from possible diplomatic means which are not regarded hopefully in view of the temper of both belligerents, the best prospect for alleviation of the local hostilities appears in the Japanese action up the Yangtse River menacing Chinese communications. But the Chinese are heavily prepared against this at Liuho and elsewhere.

The problem of evacuation is complicated by the presence of 30,000 White Russians for whom no one is at hand to take responsibility.

Neutrality Action Asked

(Continued from Page 1)

there should be no further delay in applying the act.

While the final decision is being debated on the Neutrality Act everything possible is being done to provide protection for the Americans in Shanghai and opportunities to leave for all who will take advantage of them. Americans cannot be forced to leave Shanghai against their will, but they are already being urged to do so.

Secretary of State Hull has explained that the U. S. Navy's Asiatic squadron is standing by with facilities for taking as many as 3000 persons away at one time. There are approximately 3800 private American citizens in the Shanghai area and 1000 marines. The steamer President Taft of the Dollar Line is now at Woosung, where it can be reached by tender from Shaanghai and other passenger liners are reported approaching the mouth of the Yangtse river.

Avoid Complete Evacuation

Meanwhile diplomacy is seeking to avert the necessity for complete evacuation which would have far reaching implications beyond the immediate question of the safety of Americans in Shanghai. If Shanghai should be used as a base for operations by the Japanese and as a result the object of further attacks by Chinese troops, it would mean inevitably a protracted and general war. Foreign interests, including American, would be injured or destroyed in the fighting. It would no longer be possible for the United States to avoid invoking the Neutrality Act.

On the other hand if both sides can be persuaded to forgo hostilities in the Shanghai area military operations would probably, in the opinion of experts here, be centered for months to come in North China. And so long as they are limited to North China it is felt that there are still chances of averting a general war. Chinese forces in North China are not directly under control of the Nanking Government. If they are the only Chinese troops engaged there is no war between the Chinese and Japanese Governments within the meaning of the Neutrality Act, it is felt here.

Thus American, British and French diplomacy has the double purpose of protecting their nationals in Shanghai and of averting a real war by their efforts to prevent major military operations around Shanghai. A major obstacle to these efforts is the fact that Shanghai provides a splendid military base of operations for Japan provided it intends to invade Central China. If Japan renounces the use of this base of operations military experts explain that a major advance into Central China would have to be made overland from the Peiping-Tientsin line in North China where most of the hostilities have occurred until the latest outbreak in Shanghai. This would involve extensive lines of communications and much greater cost than a direct advance from Shanghai.

Potential Japanese Base

But so long as strong Japanese units remain in Shanghai it appears questionable whether the Chinese Government will bind itself not to attack them. From the point of view of Chinese military strategy a potential Japanese base on the flank at Shanghai is something which should be eliminated. There are believed to be sufficient Chinese troops around Shanghai now to wipe out the Japanese force there provided it moves before reinforcements arrive from Japan. The temptation must be extreme for the Chinese commanders who now possess a numerical superiority of about 10 to one. Further, the Chinese Government is understood to fear that if Japanese troops should gain control of the area during hostilities Japan would retain this control after the war is over.

Japan, on the other hand, is claiming that if all but an absolute minimum of troops necessary to protect Japanese property in Shanghai proper are withdrawn the entire international settlement would be in danger of annihilation. It is all obvious, in the opinion of observers here, that Japan is reluctant to abandon Shanghai as a potential base of operations.

British Get China's Apologies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—Profuse apologies have been received from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the subject of the bombs which fell on the International Settlement at Shanghai. Downing Street is strongly inclined to accept the explanation that the bomb dropping was accidental.

Apart from the theory of damaged bomb carriers, it is felt that bombing is not enough of an exact science to rule out the possibility of missing, the mark by as wide a margin as a half-mile, especially when a typhoon is blowing.

The unhappy incident has not altered the British view that Japan is primarily to blame for the Shanghai fighting. It is held here that the Japanese officer had no business trying to enter the Chinese airdrome nor to engage in a shooting duel with the sentry, and that under the circumstances China was fully justified in resisting.

Meanwhile British action, it is understood, is to be confined to withdrawing as many noncombatants as possible. Seven hundred British citizens are understood to be leaving at once and another two thousand before the end of the week. At the moment there is no suggestion of imposing an arms embargo. Indeed an arms embargo would not be favorably received by public opinion here on the ground that it would hurt the injured party, namely China, more than it would Japan.

Despite the serious nature of the present fighting Downing Street, remembering 1932, has not lost all hope that the trouble will be confined to present limits.

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Japanese Need for Iron Seen Behind Action in North China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Iron, magnet for imperialistic conquest, has been since the end of last year Japan's primary reason for seeking decisive control in North China, in the opinion of economic advisers here close to the Chinese National Government.

According to this information, two raw materials of North China at first divided Japanese military attention—cotton and iron. The Chinese themselves tended to become highly interested in cotton, and the Japanese gravitated toward increased attention to iron because it was indicated that the richest ore of China proper (excluding Manchuria) is in Hopei province.

Both the Lung-yen iron mines near Peiping and the Shih-chia-hwang deposits near the Shansi border are believed to be of great potential importance although there is a wide difference between the estimates of their possibilities.

Immediate Importance

What at first had been part of a long-term program became of immediate importance at the end of last year when Japan was confronted by an iron and steel famine which menaced her rearmament plans and future war requirements, caused official building to be curtailed and occasioned delays in the normal repairs on Japanese and Manchurian railways.

At the same time, the Chinese attitude toward Japanese incursions tended to become stiffer. In 1935, an administrative reorganization of Hopei and Chahar had been carried out under Japanese pressure as part of a scheme for large-scale semi-colonial exploitation of the resources of North China behind the cloak of a politico-military scheme. Japanese plans included the construction of a railway linking Tientsin with Shih-chia-huang, to transport iron ore on its way to Japan, and contemplated development of the Lung-yen iron strategic importance and its menace to China through giving the Japanese a gateway to the boundary of Shansi Province. Thus the National Government and Marshal Yen saw eye to eye, and Nanking declared "thumbs down" on the Japanese line.

Chinese More Assertive

Finally the Chinese authorities were increasingly inclined to reassert their rights in North China and to object both to Japan's continued domination and the Japanese habit of trying to settle everything with the local officials rather than with Nanking.

The Control Yuan proceeded to impeach the general manager of the Peiping-Mukden railway on a charge for openly tolerating Japanese-Korean smuggling. This was linked with rumors that he would also be impeached for corrupt deals with the Japanese South Manchuria Railway. In this and other developments the Japanese saw not only a menance to their future plans but a cutting away of ground already gained.

Thus behind the military clash, lie vital economic issues. Japan has urgent need for the mineral resources of North China. Yet Nanking has potential need of them too and Nanking has felt increasingly that to lose North China, on top of Manchuria, was to lose all.

But though negotiations continued for some 18 months with the Japanese pressing for "Sino-Japanese collaboration" on such work, the Hopei-Chahar authorities indulged in the old Chinese game known to Americans as "stalling"—a state of affairs increasingly annoying to Japan in any case, and doubly so when joined with other developments which seemed directly to hit at the whole Japanese program.

Sale to Aliens Banned

At the outset, Japanese and Koreans managed to get special privileges of residence, travel and land purchase, putting them in a far better position than other foreigners. But suddenly the Chinese forbade land sales to foreigners under penalty of execution, with a timely illustration of the fact that they meant business. A Chinese partner of a large-scale Japanese farmer in the Tientsin area was arrested; then his Chinese laborers struck, and his buildings were set on fire. This matter was settled finally, through release of the Chinese, indemnification of the Japanese, and apologies; but the Japanese right to "lease" land was not settled, nor was there any withdrawal of the administrative order against such leases.

Then another minor dispute caused a major issue. A Chinese and Japanese corporation had been claiming title to exploitation of a small coal mine. In 1935, the Japanese, assisted by their military forces, evicted the Chinese, later offering compensation to Chinese stockholders of the Chinese corporation and arranging a deal. Nanking, however, stepped in and declared any sale of mining property to foreigners was illegal and refused to allow the transfer of Chinese shares to Japanese. This meant that any future deal of the Hopei-Chahar Council on the Hopei iron ore deposits was declared illegal in advance!

Obviously these two affairs laid down principles directly contrary to Japan's claims of North China autonomy and Japanese special rights of exploitation. The iron-steel crisis brought matters to a head. At the same time, China's whole attitude was changing. Marshal Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, for example, had built a big iron and steel works at his capital, Taiyuan, intending to use Shansi ores. He found his province could not provide enough, even if he ended the ancient Shansi native steel industry. Shih-chia-huang (already linked with Taiyuan by rail) was his obvious next source. So potent Marshal Yen wanted to make Shih-chia-huang his private mining preserve. At the same time, the National Government could not fail to oppose the proposed Japanese railway to Tientsin because of its

Marines at Manila Ordered to Shanghai

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—A company of United States marines was ordered to Shanghai today from the Cavite naval base here.

The detachment will sail on the liner President Hoover at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The Hoover arrived at Manila from Shanghai only today. Her officers were handed orders to prepare for a return dash carrying the marine detachment and full field equipment.

United States Navy officials said that the marines might be used to reinforce the American guard in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

The Hoover will bring American women and children refugees back to Manila. She can carry more than 1000 passengers.

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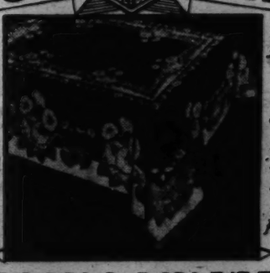

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Antic Mood, on 'Sets' and Off, Marks Season in Hollywood

Scene in Hollywood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It may be the result of hearing how many additional millions of dollars have poured into box-offices during the past year—and that should be enough in itself—or it may be the weather, which is "usual" once more after a long period during which no one knew quite what to expect next; or it may be just because, at the moment, there are so many comedies shooting at the studios. Anyway, these are noticebaly good-humored days on Hollywood sets.

Pictures of the type of "Three Cornered Moon," "My Man Godfrey," and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" have a tremendous vogue in the film city itself, and many efforts have been made from time to time to imitate them—or at least to equal them. A larger number than usual of these efforts to produce laugh-provoking material are being made at the present time. And it's giving the studios a sort of careless and festive and fun-loving air.

Studio newsmen approach the visitor these days with a wide grin, willing to tell you some new bit of hilarity that has just happened on the set. If you like, they'll take you out to see for yourself.

At Universal, where they are shooting "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," in which Bert Lahr, Mischa Auer, Jimmy Savo, Alice Brady and Louise Fazenda are all being funny at once, most of the laughs have come from Mischa Auer, whose off-stage gorilla act is better than the one he does before the camera; or from Bert Lahr, whose unwillingness to fraternize with a very small pig being used in the picture has led to some ludicrous moments. The pig, it seems, likes Bert and wants to be friendly—too friendly.

Lion Misses Cue

At Fox, the lot has been most amused during the week, not, as may be supposed, by the antics of the Ritz Brothers, who are making "Life Begins at College," nor by the dancing and the rolling eyes of Eddie Cantor, who is also making a new picture, but by a curious happening on the set of "Look Out, Mr. Moto." A stunt man, it seems, has been engaged to sit on the second floor of a set into which a lion was presently to be brought. The action was for the stunt man to see the lion and turn and leap in terror through a window into an outspread blanket being held by waiting "grips" and property men below. The only hitch in this well-laid plan came when the lion, viewing the stunt man in the room, turned and surprised the "grips" and "prop" men by leaping through the open window into the safety device.

Columbia has just finished shooting "It's All Yours," a comedy by Adelaide Heilbron, with Madelaine Carroll, Francis Lederer and Mischa Auer as principals in the cast. It was directed by Elliott Nugent, who prepared "Three Cornered Moon," and advance reports from those who have seen it in rough cut indicate that it may be funnier than anything the studio has turned out since "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

Leopard on a String

At RKO, Producer Cliff Reid is preparing a comedy by Hager Wilde for Katharine Hepburn's newest picture. Miss Hepburn's sets are generally lively, since she has a reputation for a keen sense of fun even during the filming of her most serious pictures. She climaxed the first week's rehearsals on the present picture by bringing a tame leopard with her in the back seat of her car and leading it about the set on a string. None of the players, it may be added, was able to match the star's relish for this particular "gag."

At the Selznick International studios in Culver City they pretend to be thinking of giving up the picture altogether—in this case a dizzy bit of hilarity called "Nothing Sacred"—and turning the cameras on Director William Wellman, Carole Lombard and Frederic March, whose antics between scenes have matched, at times, those written into the script of the James H. Street story by Ben Hecht. Air rifles, some old eggs and a chorus of barks from the entire company when anyone makes a mistake are some of the comic elements at present being used.

It's a hilarious time in the film city, with nearly everyone taking a part.

* * *

"Grips" and "Props"

No one can spend much time visiting studio stages without feeling admiration for the "grips" and property men on the sets. These scene magicians are the first requisites of any picture company. The first named are commonly reputed to be able to build anything from a Pharaoh's house to the great wall of China with nothing but a saw and a hammer. The second must produce, at a moment's notice, any one of 5000 articles that may be needed during the course of a picture's production. These items may include such useful articles as pens, paper, telegrams, pictures, typewriters, thumb tacks and other paraphernalia, or may be simply the insignia worn on the sleeve by an obscure officer in Napoleon's army at the time of its invasion of Spain, or the nose rings of a native of the Australian bush.

Two stories guaranteed to be true—although neither happened this week—illustrate the curious things these workers may be called upon to do while at work on a picture. A property man for the M-G-M, while on a desert location, hundreds of miles from Hollywood, was suddenly faced with the director's demand for a dozen American Beauty roses. The "prop" man mounted a horse, rode 12 miles to the nearest railroad, flagged a passing train, obtained the roses from the train's dining car and was back in time for the scene.

This pales, however, beside the story told of a couple of Warner Brothers "grips." A mountain location called for the services of two stunt men to swing on a rope ladder 500 feet down the face of a cliff. Viewing the hazardous undertaking for the first time, the stunt men promptly turned their cars about and departed for Hollywood, refusing to perform. The company was left with the possibility of a wasted day—an expensive item in film production.

At this juncture, two brothers in the company, both grips, asked the director if they would be paid what had been promised the stunt men if they undertook to lower themselves over the face of the cliff on the rope ladder. The surprised and delighted director not only promised them the $100 each which would have been paid the stunt men, but offered to give them as much again from his own pocket. The two grips duly went over the cliff, swung about on the ladders, and the shots were made.

Only after they were paid did they reveal that not only themselves, but the whole working crew, including property men and electricians, had been in the habit of going daily down that rope ladder and swinging across to a lower cliff on the other side of the arroyo where their cars were parked, saving themselves a walk of nearly a mile to a bridge.

Frank Daugherty

Soap Box Derby Title Is Won By New York Youth

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 16 (AP)—Robert Ballard, son of a White Plains, N. Y., real estate broker, thanked a trim little $9.82 racer today for the All-American Soap Box Derby championship—and for a four-year university scholarship, a silver trophy and a diamond-set gold medal.

The home-made speeder carried Robert to victory in the fourth annual soap box classic in which 123 boys participated. They represented as many communities.

A throng police estimated at 130,000 cheered as Robert's gravity-powered vehicle rolled down the 1175-foot concrete course in the final race of a five-hour program at "Derby Downs."

The Empire State youth also won the international championship race and added a trophy by negotiating the course in the fastest time for the day—28.66 seconds in his first heat.

Kenneth Richardson, of Detroit took second in the derby, winning an automobile, a silver trophy and a ruby-set silver medal. John Sigmans, of Bethlehem, Penna. won an automobile, a silver trophy and a sapphire-set bronze medal for finishing third.

Picture of Bonneville Dam to Namesake Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Awaiting the Norwegian motorship Bonneville on its arrival here will be a large picture of the Bonneville dam constructions.

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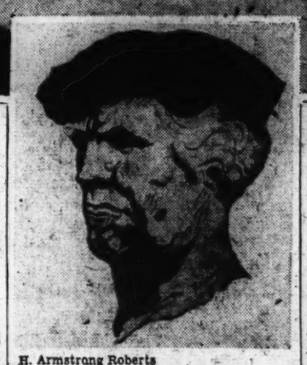
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Scene in Strasbourg
This Old Alsatian City Honors the Father of Modern Printing
Johannes Gutenberg
Block Print by Prof. Otto W. Fuhrmann of New York University

Gutenberg Books Printed 20 Years Before His Bible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, France—Although 1440 is accepted as the date when printing came into use in Europe, it is generally considered that Johannes Gutenberg first produced a book printed with movable type in 1437—if not as early as 1436. The home of his pioneering work was Strasbourg.

Prof. Otto W. Fuhrmann of the Division of Graphic Arts, New York University, who has done considerable research on the subject here, tells of a statement in the public records of Strasbourg by Hans Dunne, made during a lawsuit in 1439, in which he testified that three years before he had "profited about 100 guilders from Gutenberg solely on material pertaining to printing." This seems to prove that Gutenberg had set up as a printer in 1436, twenty years before his great Bible was printed.

As a matter of fact, Strasbourg considers him as one of her own—by adoption; she has named one of her squares in his honor, and has even erected a statue in bronze which shows him holding a newly-printed sheet of paper upon which is written "And there was Light!" This statue, by David d'Angers, has a remarkable bas-relief, of particular interest to American tourists, since it is devoted to "The Benefits of Printing in America." Portrayed in the bas-relief are Benjamin Franklin, the printer; George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other historic Americans.

"Modern research has established the claim of Johannes Gutenberg beyond all doubt," asserts Professor Fuhrmann, as he marshals evidence from the Strasbourg archives. A printing achievement of such perfection as the Gutenberg Bible dated 1564, he contends, must have been preceded by a long period of patient experimentation. This experimentation, he concludes, had Strasbourgh as its setting and 1436-37 as the probable date of its inception.

Logic of French Contrasts With German Emotion

(Continued from Page 1)

especially his treatment of the Jew; while to the German the "racial license" of France is appalling.

This has fostered the belief that the French are a decadent race, that their hour as a first-class nation is passed and that with them should disappear the ideals of the French Revolution which are inapplicable to the world of today.

Logic Contrasts With Emotion

Another fact must also be noted. France, which considers itself heir to the cultural heritage of the ancient world, took on also that world's conception of logic as the key to the intellect and guards it closely. Thus it is that the French genius lies in thought. The German genius, on the other hand, lies in emotion.

And the contrast is strikingly illustrated in the approach of both states to their political problems during the last four years. The manner in which the French have developed their logical genius shows itself clearly in their language, much to the annoyance of the German who confesses that while he often speaks harsher than he thinks, the Frenchman can use words to hide his thoughts!

The fundamental struggle between the German and French viewpoints undoubtedly concerns their interpretation of the place of the individual in the new scheme of things.

To the German, the "state," the community is all, but to the Frenchman, the individual. And the latter feels that in defending the individual, he is also defending the best in western civilization. The position has been thus described in a recent French book:

"What is grandiose is the victory of man. All along the shores of the Mediterranean and the North Sea—the ancient enemy of man advances. It can be called the State, materialism, race dominance or tyranny: but its essence is more profound and has no name in any language—above all not in French—It is not our fault, if France is, today as yesterday, the last dam to hold—"

Searching for a Mission

In reply to this argument, the German would declare that the idea of the individual as conceived by Descartes is now seen to be faulty and that in consequence it has produced a faulty conception of society.

If, on the other hand, the Frenchman had his say he would probably reply, "Yes, but the goal of your idea is 'to reach a point where the whole nation will think in unison and there will be only one public opinion,' a viewpoint of your Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment with which I cannot agree."

The French and Germans being at two different stages of nationhood find it difficult to understand each other—sometimes even to have the patience to listen to what the other has to say. The French love the "juste mesure," the carefully-proportioned whole, in which excellence, not magnitude is the goal. France is convinced of its mission in the world.

The Germans, at present, are concerned much more with magnitude; all their exhibitions show what tremendous things have been done. But at the same time it is clear that they are searching for an "Idee," for that sense of mission in the world which must be something more than the present negative task of "saving the world from bolshevism."

Under such conditions, it is not surprising that the National Socialist alleges that the French will not admit the significance of any of his accomplishments. Be this as it may, history may yet show that despite their condemnation of the French Revolution, the real meaning of the Revolution of Jan. 30, 1933 lay in the attempt (however imperfect) to attain the third ideal of that Revolution, namely, Fraternity.

Transvaal Wins Church's Praise For Lottery Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The view that Johannesburg is more prone to gambling in proportion to its population than any other city in the world, was expressed in a Church Commission's statement which was laid before the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church at Pretoria.

"The gambling spirit is growing in an appalling manner," the report stated. "Gradually it is seeping through to and getting a grip on all classes of the community.

"At political meetings and at congresses large majorities vote in favor of the establishment of a state lottery and we cannot do otherwise than thank the present Government for the firm stand they have taken up against this cry for lotteries. We appreciate the Government's realization of its responsibility and its refusal to be dragged to its fall by the people who desire lotteries."

The report says that the results of lotteries are published in newspapers and on cinema screens, and urges the authorities to take the necessary steps to prohibit this practice.

"New gambling machines are overrunning the country and more than £6000 was spent to acquire the so-called automatic machines for the Empire Exhibition," it is stated, "There children stood in queues to spend their pocket-money.

"The money that passes through the totalizators at greyhound race meetings is continually increasing. Never less than £20,000 passes through a certain totalizator on the Rand, at least one evening a week and in some instances the takings have even exceeded £25,000.

Women to Attack Race Prejudices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Representatives from more than 100 women's organizations will attend a series of conferences concerned with the elimination of racial prejudices, to be held in connection with the 1937 Institute of Human Relations at Williams College, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, according to an announcement by Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, here today.

Miss Schain said round tables at Williams College would open a national campaign by the National Conference of Jews and Christians during the autumn and winter to line up women's organizations in opposition to group prejudice. There will be conferences in 25 cities, she added.

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WPA Shows How It Used Millions To Aid New York

(Continued from Page 1)

contributions to them were $2,368,182 for personal service and $11,743,128 for improvements, of which an estimated $1,527,522 was for repairs and $10,215,606 for work that will require future maintenance by the state.

"The tendency had run strong in recent months to forget the purposes of the WPA," Colonel Somervell continued. "The intention declared by Congress was to put people to work on useful projects as a means of ameliorating the worst effects of the depression and promoting recovery.

"Perhaps the original objective has been obscured because it is so generally admitted that the WPA did operate to save millions from despair and to keep things going. But when people are put to work, they must have something to work on, and what that work is and how it is done will be the measure of project usefulness.

"It is my contention that in New York City the purposes for which the WPA was established have been fulfilled and that proof is at hand in the amount and quality of the work done.

"It does not appear necessary now to explore the question of whether or not federal aid was essential to meet the emergency. Let it be granted that there were states and communities that would have got through somehow without assistance from the national treasury . . . . I do not think New York City can be imagined as one of these communities. Here it is quite impossible to let things drift. The pressure upward is insistent. Expansion of facilities and vast congeries of facilities upon which the very existence of millions depends must be continuous. Depression or no depression, New York keeps on growing and that growth brings an inexorable demand for the extension of the city's plant, and the maintenance of existing plant must likewise be continuous.

Resources Were Stretched

"As the depression developed, the city's resources were increasingly called upon to feed, house and clothe those in direct need, until finally more was being expended for direct relief than by any other community in the country."

Colonel Somervell then goes into a detailed statement of these expenditures, saying that the WPA here had shouldered during the last year and 11 months nearly $170,000,000 for repairs which would necessarily have been deferred and at the same time put more than $45,000,000 into extensions of the city's plant, which would have to be maintained hereafter

"It will, of course, be alleged that the city could have done both jobs at lower cost, the WPA being required to work on force account and relief labor being less efficient than contract labor," he continued. "Whatever its truth, that allegation, it seems to me, is wide of the present discussion unless we fall back on a premise that the work was unnecessary or that some other method of financing was possible.

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Testing British Yacht Again—Big Green Reports to Coach Earl Blaik on Sept. 3

Sopwith's Boat Starting Series Of Races Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16—The presence of Thomas O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II with Frederick Segrist's Endeavour I, here today at the rendezvous of the eighty-eighth cruise of the New York Yacht Club, marks the third time that a defeated challenger for the America's Cup has remained to sail supplementary races, the others being James Ashbury's Cambria and Lieut. William Henn's Galatea, the first and sixth aspirants for international honors.

During her career Cambria sailed 19 races against American yachts, including four in England, the ocean race with Dauntless and following the Cup match, four squadron runs, four regattas and five match races under the colors of the New York Yacht Club, her complete record for 1868 and 1870 being five firsts, nine seconds, a third, a fourth, a sixth, an eighth and a tenth. In the 13 supplementary races in America she won three firsts, six seconds, a third, a fourth, a sixth and an eighth.

The two Endeavours have a dozen events on their schedule, four squadron runs, two races or regattas, and six bouts with their American rivals, at Marblehead and Newport. Although they are not eligible to compete for the King's Cup on Aug. 24 as was Yankee abroad, it is expected that they will be asked to start for a secondary cup. The schedule for the Class J supplementary races is as follows:

Aug. 17—Squadron run, New London to Newport; 18—Newport, races for Astor cups; 19—Squadron run, Newport to Mattapoisett; 20—Mattapoisett, eighty sixth annual regatta; 21—Squadron run, Mattapoisett to Edgartown; 22—Egartown, layover; 23—Squadron run, Edgartown to Newport; 24—Newport, King's cup; 25—Newport, citizen's regatta; 28-Sept. 1—Marblehead, Eastern Yacht Club races for Class J.

In 1868 the New York shipbuilders, R. & J. Pollion, sent their big schooner Sapphi, designed by Robert Fish, to England in the hope of selling her with orders that she should not be raced. Her skipper, Capt. T. T. Baldwin, could not resist the temptation of repeating America's victory round the Isle of Wight, 17 years before, to be ingloriously beaten by Cambria and three other English yachts.

After being "hipped" by Fish, Sappho returned to England two years later under the ownership of William P. Douglas for whom Douglaston, L. I., is named, and trounced Cambria in three races in the English Channel. Mr. Ashbury had some satisfaction two months later in beating James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless in a 3000-mile ocean race from Queenstown to New York by the narrow margin of 1h. 43m. The following are the results of Cambria's races in American waters following the cup match of 1870:

Aug. 12—Squadron run, Glen Cove to New London, won by Cambria; 13—Squadron run, New London to Newport, won by Cambria; 16—Newport, N. Y. Y. C. regatta, Cambria second; 17—Newport, Match, Palmer beat Cambria; 18—Newport, Match, Cambria beat Idler; 19—Squadron run, Newport to Bedford, Cambria second; 20—Squadron run, New Bedford to Holmes' Hole, Cambria sixth; Sept. 8—Newport, N. Y. Y. C. regatta, Cambria second; 9—Newport, Match, Phantom beat Cambria and Madeleine; 28—Sandy Hook, N. Y. Y. C. regatta, Cambria eighth.

Oct. 13—Sandy Hook Match, Sappho beat Cambria, but time limit expired; 14—Sandy Hook Match, Dauntless beat Cambria.

After the sixth Cup match in 1886, the two contenders Mayflower and Galatea went to Newport, and with Puritan sailed in a Citizen's regatta, with Mayflower winning and Galatea second, Puritan withdrawing. The next year (1887) Galatea sailed in six regattas, the results being as follows:

June 7—Atlantic Y. C. won by Atlantic, Priscilla second, Galatea third; 9—N. Y. Y. C. won by Atlantic, Galatea second, Priscilla third; 11—Seawanhaka-Cor. Y. C. won by Atlantic, Priscilla second, Galatea third; 13—Corinthian Y. C. won by Atlantic, Galatea second; 23—Eastern Y. C. won by Mayflower, Galatea second. Aug. 10 Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., won by Galatea, dauntless second.

New Zealand Rugby Victor

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Aug. 16 (CP Cable)—New Zealand defeated Australia 16-15 in a Rugby match played here.

Enters Class J Free-for-All

Topical

T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II

Kay Winthrop No. 1 In Essex Tennis

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Kay Winthrop of the home club has been seeded No. 1 in the annual women's invitation tennis tournament which opens today at the Essex County Club.

F. M. Bundy, chairman of the club committee, announced 32 entries had been received and others were expected, including that of Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish star.

Three foreign players were seeded, Mme. Silvia Henrotin of France, fifth, Jean Milne of Chile, sixth and Mrs. Tokuko Nakano, of Japan, seventh.

Seeded second was Mrs. M. M. Johnson Jr. of Boston, the former Virginia Rice; Norma Taubele of New York, third and Dorothy Andrus of Connecticut, fourth.

Two World Records

REDBANK, N. J., Aug. 16 (AP)—Two world outboard motorboat records fell today on the North Shrewsbury River course where the nation's foremost speed racers staged trials in the windup of the national sweepstakes regatta.

Clinton Ferguson of Waban, Mass., set a new standard for Class B amateurs at 51.988 m.p.h., bettering his own previous mark of 50.992 m.p.h.

Douglas Fonda of Orange, N. J., was timed at 62.234 m.p.h. in bettering the previous Class F amateur mark of 61.444 m.p.h. held by Lewis Carlisle of East Islip, N. Y.

Tennis Holds The Spotlight

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Stand aside you golfers and you baseball fans, tennis is the big sport on the national program this week.

Today America's Wightman Cup team, six of the best women players in the country, will report at Forest Hills to prepare for its defense of the trophy against England in the West Side Tennis Club's big stadium Friday and Saturday.

At the same time most of the other top-flight women players begin the Essex County Club invitation tournament at Manchester, Mass., and a field of 90 men, including nearly every high ranking star in America and nine invaders from three foreign countries, start the annual Newport Casino invitation event. The lesser lights, both men and women, who seldom make the headlines, come up to the big event of their season, the national public parks championship at Pittsburgh.

At Newport the field closely resembles the one which is expected to compete in the national singles at Forest Hills next month. Don Budge, the world's No. 1 player, heads entries which include his Davis Cup teammates, Bitsy Grant, Frankie Parker and Gene Mako, and young Bobby Riggs, who conquered Parker in the eastern grass court championship final at Rye yesterday. Four English stars, three Japanese and two French aces also are entered.

Poland's Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, who beat Miss Marble at Rye Saturday, heads the Essex County Club field. Lewis Wetherell of Santa Ana, Calif., who has been doing all right for himself in club tourneys, and Elizabeth Deike of Alhambra, Calif., will defend their public parks title.

Californians Polo Victors

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Santa Barbara four, national junior champions, added the Rathborne Memorial Cup to their string here when they crushed the Meadow Brook Pelicans 13 to 3 in the final match yesterday. The Californians were vastly superior in team work and their backs, Eric Tyrell-Martin and F. A. (Big Tim) Clark, former Harvard star, fed the ball to the forwards, C. H. Jackson and Alec Bullock, that they scored six times apiece. The winners started with a one goal advantage because of the difference in handicaps between them and the Pelicans.

All-Japanese Team to Tour

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP)—An all-star Japanese swimming team will be sent to the United States next August, directors of the Japan swimming Federation decided today. The team will consist of 14 men swimmers. Among those most likely to be selected for the trip will be Detsuo Hamuro and Reizo Hoike, first and third, respectively, in the Olympic 200-meter breaststroke final; Shumpei Udo, second in the Olympic 400-meter freestyle final; and Kiichi Yoshida and Yashuhiro Kojina, who wound up fifth and sixth, respectively, in the Olympic 100-meter backstroke championship.

Yale Golfers Win, 11 to 4

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Yale University golfers today defeated the Edinburgh Royal College of Medicine, 11 matches to 4. The Elis won the foursomes 4—1, and lost only three of 10 singles matches.

Hole-in-One for Allen

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Jack Allen, runner-up for the state golf title in 1933, yesterday shot a hole-in-one on the Burlington country club's 133-yard 14th hole.

Junior State Golf Starts Tomorrow

Some 156 Massachusetts junior golfers are today impatiently waiting for the teeing-off hour tomorrow morning when the Massachusetts junior championship is scheduled to get under way at the Belmont Country Club.

Stan Taylor of Oyster Harbors, winner last year at Unicorn, will be on hand to defend his title against such stars as Frank Janusas of Minute Man Golf Club, Charlie Maguire of Belmont and Gerald Anderson of Worcester, titlist in 1935.

The competition in this year's play appears to be much keener than in the past, due to the fact that the age limit has been raised from 19 to 21. Thus, such players as Dick Austin, runner-up to Anderson in 1935, Mike Kusiak, Johnny Walsohyn, Les Kennedy, Bob Anderson, Bob Peterson, Everett Stuart and Johnny McNiff, as well as Anderson, are eligible.

Anderson, who was forced to default last year, is one of the best junior golfers in the State, and will be favored to regain the title this year.

The qualifying round will be played tomorrow and match play is scheduled for Wednesday.

Van Sant Takes Title

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16 (AP)—Jimmy Van Sant, youthful skipper from the Evening Star Yacht Club, yesterday paced a field of 29 over a 10-mile course at the inlet to win the world Mothboat championship and the $5000 Astonia Trophy. Mervin Wescoat, another Evening Star sailor, furnished most of the opposition. Handling the Juno, he coasted in about three lengths ahead of Stansbury Cramer, in the Southern Cross. Cramer won the Middle Atlantic states crown in the first day of the regatta.

Mann Receives Scroll

ATLANTA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Earl Mann, president of the Atlanta baseball club, yesterday received a scroll naming him "baseball's number one man of the year 1936 in minors." The scroll was presented at the ball park before some 10,000 fans by Judge W. G. Bramham, czar of the minor leagues. Mann's citation was for leading the Crackers into a 300,000 annual attendance record for minor leagues. The scroll is presented annually by a sporting publication (Sporting News).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	60	40	.623
New York	61	43	.587
St. Louis	56	47	.544
Pittsburgh	56	48	.538
Boston	52	55	.486
Cincinnati	44	58	.431
Brooklyn	41	62	.398
Philadelphia	42	65	.393

Results Aug. 14

Boston 3, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 5.
New York 4, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Results Aug. 15

Brooklyn 7, Boston 5.
Boston 9, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 4.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 13, Chicago 8.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 8.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.

Lynn Wins, 31-0

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—In a game called in the seventh inning at the behest of 6000 fans, East Lynn swamped Barre, Vt., 31 to 0 yesterday to win the American Legion junior baseball championship for Massachusetts and northern New England. The Lynn team will meet champions of other regions here next week to represent the northeastern states in the national tournament.

Upsets Feature Major Leagues Over Week End

By the Associated Press

Washington's Senators are breezing along on an eight-game winning streak. Pittsburgh's Pirates are plodding back toward third place in the National League. And Cincinnati's Reds have just humbled the "high-and-mighty" Chicago Cubs.

But for the outstanding job of upsetting, we give you Connie Mack's collection of collegiate Athletics.

They're either a very brave band of youngsters, or they've been fooling everyone—including themselves—for a long time. Every other outfit in the league falls apart at mere mention of the Yankees and their big war clubs; but Connie Mack's crew, staggering along in the league cellar, looked them in the eye over the week end, didn't think much of the view, and proceeded to take three straight.

Young Edgar Smith, who had been trying all season for his first victory, completed the sweep of the series with a seven-hitter yesterday, and climaxed a feat that hasn't been duplicated since May, 1934. Not since then, when the Cleveland Indians accomplished it, has any club swept a three-game series from the Yanks.

The breaks made it easy for the A's yesterday. Joe Di Maggio committed two errors that set up three unearned runs for the Quaker City combination. But despite the breaks, and disregarding the possibility that the current Yankee slump is a letdown from the team's recent tough series, the A's go down in the books as the greatest little surprisers of the season.

Despite the victory, however, the Yankees' maintained their lopsided 10-game lead in the pennant chase, since the second-place Detroit Tigers kicked away a six-run lead, and lost, 9-7, to the Browns.

Over in the National League, meantime, the shorthanded Chicago Cubs were trounced thoroughly by the Reds and lost a doubleheader, 13-6 and 9-8. As a result, their league lead was cut to four games—shortest in two weeks—as the second-place Giants turned back a late rally by the Phillies to register a 5-3 decision for their third-straight win.

Washington belted the Red Sox twice, 9-3, to climb into fifth place and drop the Bostons into fourth. The White Sox advanced to third and shoved the Indians down to sixth by trouncing Cleveland, 5-3 and 3-2, in a bargain bill.

Paul Waner found St. Louis pitching easy and the Pirates picked up a twin win, 8-4 and 4-0, to make it three straight over the Cards. The Brooklyns and the Boston Bees battled through two acts of a comedy of errors, and split, the Dodgers winning the opener, 7-5, and Danny MacFayden tossing a three-hitter for a 9-1 Boston win in the nightcap.

Kiefer Sets Mark In Japanese Meet

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer of Chicago tonight won the 100-meter backstroke final in a United States - Japan swimming meet, setting a new foreigners' record of 1m. 7 s., and clipping 0.2s. off the mark set by Masaji Kiyokawa, who placed third behind him in the Olympic final last year.

Kiefer finished with a five meter lead over Japanese Olympians Kiichi Yoshida and Yasumiko Kojima.

Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderda., Fla., won the women's 100-meter backstroke in 1m. 24.2s., while Johnny Higgins of Columbus, Ohio, U. S. breaststroke titleholder, placed sixth and last in the 200-meter final won by Olympic champion Detsuo Hamuro in 2m. 40.4s. Reizo Koike was second in 2m. 44.4s.

Jack Medica of Seattle swam sluggishly in the 1500-meter freestyle to place seventh in the field of nine that was led by Hiroshi Takahashi, 19-year-old Keio University student, in 37m. 8s.

Coach Brauninger of the United States squad said that he was satisfied with the outcome of the meet.

Newport Results Today

By the Associated Press

First Round

*Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated E. Ramsay Potts, Memphis, 8—6, 6—1.
*John Van Ryn, Texas, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.
*Jiro Yamagishi, Japan, defeated McClure Howland, Jersey City, 6—1, 6—1.
*Gregory Mangin, Newark, defeated G. E. Chaquet, Portland, Ore., 6—1, 6—3.
Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated Julius Heldman, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.
J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated T. S. Matthews, Princeton, N. J., 6—4, 7—5.
M. D. Delaford, England, defeated Donald Martin, Newport, 6—1, 6—3.
Gardner Mulloy, Miami, defeated J. H. Wharton, England, 6—3, 6—1.
Charles Carr Jr., Los Angeles, defeated Russell N. Dana, Pawtucket, R. I., 6—4, 6—4.
Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Louis Hobbs, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.
Louis B. Dailey, New York, defeated Alexander Cushin, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, defeated *C. M. Jones, England, 9—7, 6—2.
Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated C. M. Finn, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.
Peter Lauck, Wynnewood, Penna., defeated H. Loussat Clement, New York, 6—0, 6—0.
Gilbert Hunt, Washington, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6—2, 6—3.
Robert Curtiss, Chicago, defeated E. J. Degray, New York, 6—3, 6—4.
Bernard Welsh, Rockville, Md., defeated Donald Hawley, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 3—6, 10—8.
Gerin Cameron, Tulsa, Okla., defeated Stuart Wyeth, Cambridge, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.
Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated John Foreman, Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—1, 6—3.

*Seeded.

Maine Tennis Final

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 16 (AP)—Donald Hawley of Orange, N. J., New Jersey singles tennis champion, added the Maine crown to his laurels Saturday by defeating Joe Abrams, New York, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2. Abrams later teamed with Albert Horton, Providence, to conquer Hawley and Caspar Nannes, New York, for the doubles title, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Ware Bows to Eno

SEAL HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 16 (AP)—Amos Eno, Princeton, N. J., won the men's open harbor club tennis championship from the favorite, Lindsay Ware of Boston Saturday, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thompson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lawn Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—With lawn tennis, except for a few ladies, turning to New England this week, as the men tackle the British players at Newport, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, and those left out after the selection of the Wightman Cup team head for the Essex invitation at Manchester, Mass., local fans, who turned out in record numbers for the Eastern championships at Rye, are now devoting their attention to the possibilities which may come out at Forest Hills the coming week-end.

Under the regulations for the Wightman Cup matches, three singles players are designated in order by each. The first two play against each of the other team, while the third selections meet each other. Two doubles teams are named as first and second selections, and these play one match each against their designated opponents.

Miss Marble No. 1

Both on her standing and her recent performances Alice I. Marble will be No. 1 for the United States team, and Katherine Stammers, in the absence of Dorothy Round, the Wimbledon champion, will probably top the British singles players. Last year Ruth M. Hardwick was the third British selection, but whether she will be promoted to second place or remain in her old position is in doubt, as Freda James, an absentee last year at Wimbledon, outranks her in the British lists. For second place on the American list Helen Hull Jacobs is the natural choice, but her recent return from England and her record there this season casts much doubt whether she will be anywhere near the form that placed her at the top of world and American rankings for so many seasons. So the preliminary practice, which starts today at Forest Hills, will be closely watched, to see whether she will hold second place or give way to some of her colleagues. Similar doubts as to whether two others of the team, Carolin Babcock and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, the former on her weak performances at Seabright and the latter on her infrequent appearances this season may cause them to be relegated to the doubles, leaving the singles places to the newcomer on the squad, Dorothy Bundy, whose record here has been almost as good as that of Miss Marble, so far as standing up against the tests which Mlle. Jedrzejowska has set for each of them.

Better Control

Miss Bundy's work against the Polish star has been practically as good as Miss Marble's and better than Mrs. Fabyan's, and her hitting powers, as noted last year, have been toned down into better control, without any sacrifice of speed, and it looks as if her game, like the style of her mother, would place her among the elect as soon as she learns better tactics in coming to the net. It was that fault which enabled Gracyn Wheeler to beat her at Rye.

Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn has also been playing fine tennis, and will undoubtedly be on one of the two doubles teams. At Rye she paired with Miss Babcock against Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan in the finals, and these two pairs are the probable selections. This would leave the singles places for Miss Jacobs and Miss Bundy, unless the practice reveals great improvement for one of them, or a better doubles combination, which seems unlikely. For the British, Miss Stammers and Miss James will undoubtedly be one pair, but the other selection, while Evelyn Dearman will probably be a part of it, will not be certain until the final announcement.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

RYE, N. Y.—Bobby Riggs defeats Frankie Parker, No. 2 singles player on Davis Cup team, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5, to win eastern grass courts singles tennis title; Don Budge and Gene Mako turn back Parker and Francis X. Shields, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, for doubles title triumph; Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan down Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock in women's doubles final, 9—7, 6—1. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska trounced Alice Marble, 7—1, 6—4, to win women's championship.

RED BANK, N. J.—Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., wins national sweepstakes with 225-cubic-inch hydroplane in North Shrewsbury regatta after winning class race in world record speed of 63.202 m. p. h.; eight other records fall.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chuck Kocsis, former University of Michigan golf star, crushes Joe Thompson, New York, 8 and 7, in 36-hole final of Syracuse Yacht and Country Club annual invitation tournament.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich.—Walter Senior, San Francisco, wins Western tennis championship by defeating William Murphy, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2, 10—8.

BOSTON—John Mullen, Boston life guard, wins 33rd renewal of Boston Light swim in 3h. 35m. over field of eight men and one woman.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles, captures national public links golf championship, beating Don Erickson, Alhambra, Calif., 1 up in 36-hole final.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Mrs. Marion Turpie wins New York state women's golf crown beating Betsy McLeod, 6 and 5.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H.—Paul Donato, Boston, wins eight-mile race up Mount Washington in 1h. 18m. 25 4-5s.

PORT JUDITH, R. I.—Combined Princeton-North Carolina tennis teams defeat Oxford-Cambridge, 17 to 4.

B. U. Student Scores In Three Out of Four

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Joseph M. Smith of Lynn, Boston University student, featured the first annual rowing regatta of the Worcester Rowing Academy here yesterday. Held on Lake Quinsigamond under the auspices of the New England Amateur Association, the regatta contained 10 events. Smith, rowing under the colors of the Union Boat Club of Boston, competed in four and won three.

The powerful Lynn oarsman captured the Williams Challenge Cup, placed in competition for the first time, when he defeated E. B. Watson, a clubmate, by a half boat length after a dual mile race in the senior single sculls. Smith also won the senior quarter-mile dash, also a dual affair, from Charles Faucher of Worcester. His third triumph came in the match double scull in which he paired with Watson to defeat Faucher and George Walsh of the Worcester Rowing Club.

The senior eight-oared event, containing two shells, was won by the Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge over the Springfield Rowing Association. The Riversides were timed in 5m. 29s. over the mile and were a length and a half ahead at the line.

American League

	Won	Lost.	P.C
New York	70	34	.673
Detroit	60	43	.583
Chicago	62	46	.574
Boston	58	45	.563
Washington	49	53	.480
Cleveland	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	33	69	.324
St. Louis	33	70	.320

Results Aug. 14

Washington 8, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 12, New York 6.
Detroit 16, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 20, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 3.

Results Aug. 15

Washington 8, Boston 3.
Washington 9, Boston 3.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 7.

Red Sox Recall Player

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP)—Joe Gonzales, who has been with San Diego of the Pacific Coast League on option for the last two months, was recalled yesterday by the Boston Red Sox, who own his contract. A telegram from Eddie Collins to Bill Lane, San Diego, owner, asked the return of Gonzales.

Maine Nine Advances In Semipro Tournament

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 16 (AP)—Lisbon Falls, Maine, and Lincoln, Neb., advanced to the second round of the National Semipro Baseball Tournament with victories here yesterday.

Lisbon Falls nosed out Leyden, Colo., 9 to 8 and Lincoln stopped Concord, Mass., 6 to 4.

The Maine entry rolled up an 8 to 2 lead, then fell into an orgy of errors which permitted the westerners twice to come within one run of tying the score.

Concord, held to three hits in five innings, rallied for three runs in the sixth on three hits, a walk and two errors.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Rainbow, Harold Vanderbilt's America's Cup candidate, turned tables on Yankee in trials for first time.

Zamparelli Breaks Record

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Harry Zamparelli, 24 year-old Northeastern University student of Medford, Mass., yesterday won the annual Proctor-Rutland road marathon and set a new time record for the run, feature of the assumption day observance in this city. Zamparelli, 10,000-meter champion in New England, covered the seven and three-tenths miles in 41.7 minutes clipping 43 seconds off the mark established last year by Francis Darrah of Manchester, N. H., who finished third. Clarence DeMar of Keene, N. H., Boston marathon star was the seventh in the field of 20.

Giants Sign Brennan

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Don Brennan, veteran right-hand pitcher, was signed yesterday by the Giants to bring their squad up to the 23-player limit. The former New York Yankee and Cincinnati Reds' pitcher was signed by the Giants after a short stay with their International League farm at Jersey City. Several days ago, he announced he planned to ask for voluntary retirement, but changed his mind when the Giants decided to bring him back to the big time.

Mrs. Jones Net Victor

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 16 (CP)—Mrs. Harold Jones of Halifax, N. S., won the eastern Canada women's singles tennis championship here Saturday by defeating Mrs. Elsie Harrington of Bridgewater, N. S., 7—5, 6—1. Ross Wilson of Toronto won the eastern Canada championship with a five-set victory over Laird Watt of Montreal. Wilson came from behind to win, 1—6, 4—6, 6—1, 12—10, 6—4.

Paul Dean Retired

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—Paul Dean, Cardinals pitcher, called it a season today and prepared to retire voluntarily for the remainder of the major league schedule. The Cardinals office announced his decision unexpectedly last night as he and his brother, Dizzy, were supposedly leaving for an exhibition game in Charlestown, West Virginia. Diz accompanied the team.

Dartmouth Plans More Open Play For Grid Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For several past years football fans in the East have enjoyed the Saturday afternoon a Dartmouth eleven arrived. Down from the attractive hills of Hanover, N. H., would come a colorful band of well-drilled football players who furnished thrill after thrill and met with more than their share of success.

Another season is in the immediate offing and an informative prospectus, complete with information as compiled by "Whitey" Fuller, Big Green publicity director, is further assurance of more thrills from Dartmouth. Scanning the personnel sheet discloses the fact that 11 of the veterans of last year are gone and will have to be replaced.

Coach Earl Blaik is confronted with a problem, but while he may not uncover 11 to equal the 11 who are gone, he has promising material at hand and during his three years of coaching at Dartmouth he has conclusively shown that, with promising material, he will lead the Indians to promising results.

Good Players Gone

The veterans gone are easy to remember, because one and all were capable of providing the play to break up a ball game at any time. Down the path leading away from Dartmouth football went the 1936 heroes, Carl "Mutt" Ray, Johnny Merrill, Bill Cole, Latta McCray, Hank Whitaker, Phil Conti, Jack Williams, Dave Camerer, Johnny Handrahan, Joe Kiernan, and the 1936 captain, Gordon Bennett.

There will be changes this fall in Dartmouth football. The schedule has been somewhat re-arranged with Bates and Amherst replacing Norwich and Vermont and probably furnishing no more opposition. Between Oct. 23 and Nov. 6 the Indians play at Harvard, Yale and Princeton on successive Saturdays.

Apart from the change in schedule the Big Green may present a new appearance in manner of play. Although it has been a decade, the memory is vivid of the time when Dartmouth came to town under the coaching regime of Jesse Hawley and opened games up with sure-fire forward passes. According to Coach Blaik's own statement, "This season Dartmouth will go to a more open game, and, regardless of odds, we expect to have a colorful and dangerous eleven," hints that memories of the 1925 era are about to be re-enacted.

Fundamentals Known

In his three-year stay at Dartmouth Coach Blaik has established his system. Every boy from freshmen on is being instructed in Blaik's requirements and no longer has he veterans drilled in other systems to contend with. Now that the fundamentals are known the former West Point coach can proceed to dress up the offense with trick and fancy plays.

On Sept. 3 the hills of Hanover will echo with the thud of kicked footballs, the barking voice of the drill master and the shrill whistle of the head coach. There will be 10 lettermen on hand, led by Capt. Merril Davis, former Peddie School end. The major concern of the Big Green as seen on paper will be replacement material for tackle, guard and fullback.

Where to Dine

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SINCE 1895, *the Leading Restaurant at Concord, New Hampshire, has been Nardini's.* Because of its superior food and its prominent location on the main highway in the center of the Capitol City, its reputation has become nationally known. Tourists passing through who are in a hurry will find prompt service at the convenient counter and booths, while those who have time to dine in a more leisurely fashion will find the upstairs dining room delightful.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS

THE UNIVERSITY
MARX BROS.—"A Day at the Races"
Akim Tamiroff—John Trent
"The Great Gambini"
Wed. Review—"Under Two Flags"
"If You Could Only Cook"

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Monkey and the Mirror

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once there was a silly little monkey, who could never keep an idea in his head for more than a minute at a time. He had an ugly little face, and long arms, and a fine curling tail, and his fur was as thick as plush.

One day, when he was playing in the woods, he found a very handsome mirror in a silver frame set with blue stones. He knew nothing of what it was, but as he was examining it with curiosity, he suddenly saw another monkey looking out at him as though through a little bright window.

"Hello!" he cried in delight, for monkeys love surprises. But though the other monkey opened his mouth and his eyes shone with pleasure like two black shoe-buttons, he said nothing.

Then the monkey who had found the mirror reached behind it to pull out the other one who he thought must be hidden there, but his little strong paw closed only on air. Then he stood the mirror up against a tree, and creeping up to it softly he did indeed see the monkey again peering out at him, but when he dashed to the other side of the mirror there was nothing there but the trunk of the tree and some parrots laughing in a pomegranate bush.

This was the strangest thing that had ever happened to the monkey and his curiosity was so great that for once he forgot to run away after some new game, and tucking the mirror under his arm, he set off down the road to see if he could find some wiser head to help him solve the mystery of where the other monkey always disappeared to when he went to look for it.

The Golden Rooster

Now the first animal that he came to was a fine golden rooster, and when the monkey had told him his story, the rooster said scornfully—for he did not admire monkeys:

"Well, put down your window, and I will help you find the other silly little monkey, though I should think that one of you was more than enough."

The monkey paid no attention to the rooster's rudeness, for he was accustomed to being spoken to that way, since he was always in mischief. But he put down the mirror, so that it leaned against a corner of the tool-shed, and eagerly waited to see what would happen.

The rooster walked toward the glass, and suddenly straightened himself, adjusted his golden coat with a shrug of his shoulders, and then throwing back his head and clapping his strong wings, cried out:

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!

"I'm a finer bird than you!"

"What are you talking about?" cried the silly little monkey. "Where's the other monkey you were going to find for me?"

The rooster gave him an angry look.

"There isn't any other monkey in this window," he cried. "It's another rooster. He looks big enough, and proud enough, but he's a coward and won't come out and fight."

And again the rooster stood up on his toes and threw back his head and cried in a great ringing voice that could be heard even over the hills:

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!

"I'm a braver bird than you!"

The monkey saw that he should get no help here, so while the rooster was hunting about the barnyard to find where the other rooster was hiding, he took up the mirror again and went down the road.

A Scaly Crocodile

The next animal he came to was a big scaly, warty crocodile lying asleep by the side of a river on a sandbank. The monkey had always heard of the wisdom of crocodiles, so he threw stones at this one until he woke up, being careful to keep well out of the way, for though he was a silly monkey he knew enough to keep far away from a crocodile's mouth.

When the crocodile heard his story, however, he agreed to look into the little window, which the monkey, sitting anxiously in a branch above, lowered to him on a string. He began to be worried lest the crocodile, after all, might catch his playmate, but in a moment he heard the great creature roar:

"Let me tell you, whoever you are, there's only room on this sandbank for one crocodile!" And at that the great big scaly, warty crocodile darted toward the mirror with his jaws clashing horribly, giving the monkey scarcely time to jerk up the mirror by the string.

But while he was hunting in the river for the other crocodile, the monkey climbed out of the tree and ran down the road as fast as he could go.

He ran and ran until he grew very weary, so he was particularly pleased when a big blue coach drawn by white horses with blue harness came up behind him, and a pleasant voice called out from the open window:

"You are tired, sir. Won't you ride with me?"

The Blue Fairy Queen

The monkey was very glad to ride with the polite white mouse who explained that he was a messenger of the Blue Fairy Queen's and was on his way to her palace at that very minute.

As the monkey had no plans—he never had—he was delighted to sit in the fine coach and drive to the palace, which was built of blue stone and set in gardens where all the flowers were blue.

Two lions dressed in blue plush uniforms with gold epaulets at their shoulders ushered him into the audience chamber where he found the fairy queen. When he had told his story, the queen ordered him to leave the mirror with her and go out into the garden until he was told to come in.

As soon as he was gone, she sent for another silly little monkey whom she happened to have at the palace, and hid the second monkey behind a blue sofa on which she stood the mirror. Then she sent for the monkey who had found the mirror. When he came, he looked in the mirror, saw the other monkey as usual, but this time when he darted about the sofa instead of finding nothing at all as had always happened before, he found another monkey!

Imagine his delight! And the other monkey was just as pleased at being found. They liked each other right away, and since the second monkey happened to be a girl, they decided to be married and the Blue Fairy gave them a great ball.

For wedding gifts she presented them with a photograph album that played music when it was opened, and a traveling clock, and a pair of handsome blue velvet portières, which they packed in a suitcase, also given them by a fairy.

They packed the mirror which had united them, too, but as it happened to be one that the fairy queen had once lost when she was traveling, she unstrapped the suitcase while they were walking in the garden and took it out, knowing that neither of the silly little monkeys would ever think of it again. And she was quite right, for they went home, and lived happily ever after, and never gave the wonderful mirror another thought.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Reached Behind the Mirror to Pull Out the Other Monkey—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Letters That Cross Oceans

Our Mail Bag

We wonder how many girls and boys who read this page exchange letters with children on the other side of the Atlantic. Many of the letters they write to us show that they are as eager to have foreign correspondents as their bigger brothers and sisters are.

Here is a letter written by Oliver L., which came to us all the way from Poway, California:

"I would like to write to a boy 9 or 10 years old," it says, "and if I could get one in England I would be happy." We hope Oliver will get some very nice correspondents in England.

Children in a school in Edmonton, Alberta, sent such a charming Good Will Day message to our Mail Bag girls and boys that we wish we could have printed it before. Anyhow it is the kind of message that is good any time. Here it is:

"Dear Friends of the World:

"We were so excited when we learned that we could send this message to you by having our letter printed in Our Mail Bag. We are sending this message to celebrate Good Will Day.

"We hope we have peace and no more war.

"Your little friends in
"Grade II."

Children who would like to write replies to this message may send them to this office, addressed to Miss Anna K. M., Edmonton, Alberta, and we will forward them promptly.

And here is a letter from Rosaleen L., who is so eager to exchange letters through the Mail Bag that she has written to us twice recently. Rosaleen lives in Poway, California.

"This is my second letter to the Mail Bag," she says in her letter. "My name was published in the Monitor more than two years ago; I made several nice friends.

"I liked 'Holiday Island' and all the 'Chimney Farm Stories,' I like Waddles and Tubby and Buddy and Co. and Animal Town. We have a dog funnier than Snubs. When he is outside and wants to come in he will stick his nose up in the air and howl.

"I made a scrap book of the Coronation. I know all the Royal Family that is living when I see their pictures.

"I buy stamps from a Monitor advertiser. I can't buy any more approvals till I sell some rabbits.

"I would like to hear from anyone in the world."

We are so glad Rosaleen told us about stories she read on the page and liked especially. We wish more children would write to tell us which of the stories we printed they enjoyed most.

Now, with such a fine lot of invitations to write letters, we hope many new friendships may be started among girls and boys who read The Children's Page.

Girls and boys in families who subscribe to the Monitor may have their names listed in the Mail Bag.

Be sure to read the next few paragraphs which tell what you should do to forward a letter to any child whose name has been published.

EDITOR

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Little Green Frog Finds a Pond

The first hot spell of summer had come to the village, and as day followed day, and never a drop of rain fell, the flowers in the gardens and the grass in the fields began to look gray with dust, and a thick white powder lay along the roads.

"They are all going bathing in the river on Saturday," said Hoppity-Pops a little wistfully, for she had grown out of her bathing suit and there did not seem much chance of getting a new one. "The Scouts are going, and so is Gerty—"

"And so are you," put in her mother, brightly. "I can easily make a bathing suit out of your blue frock, it is so short you'll never be able to wear it again."

So Hoppity-Pops helped her mother to cut out a new bathing suit, and there it was, rolled up with a bath towel, all ready for Saturday morning. It looked lovely.

When she went to bed on Friday night, Hoppity-Pops leaned out of her attic window to make quite sure that the sky was behaving itself. There was not a cloud anywhere; the great stars blazed, and a fine little moon stood up on its tip in promise of good weather on the morrow.

A Warm Day

Hot, hot, hot. The sun shone with all its power. The bathing party had arranged to meet in the field by the stone bridge at ten o'clock, and Hoppity-Pops was so excited she could hardly wait for the time to pass. At the very last minute, just as she was about to start, a button came off her shoe and had to be stitched on, and it was close on ten when she left the cottage.

"Keep near the bank—don't go out too far!" her mother called after her as she ran down the lane.

Hoppity-Pops waved her hand in reply. She was off at last! The heat shivered and shook in the air like a veil of diamonds, and at every step the dust rose in puffy clouds and settled on the hedges.

And then it was that Hoppity-Pops saw the little green frog, struggling with the dust in the very middle of the road. It was quite a baby frog, as anyone could tell from the foolish way it behaved. It hadn't enough sense to jump toward the grass, but dragged itself miserably along in the dust ruts just where the carts would be sure to pass sooner or later.

Hoppity-Pops was not very fond of the feel of frogs, they were so cold and flabby, but she couldn't leave the little fellow there, and putting her bathing things down by the hedge she tried to pick it up. But the more she tried the more it jumped, and the more it jumped the more dusty and confused it became.

"I shall have to leave you if you won't keep still," said Hoppity-Pops. And just then the church clock struck ten, warning her that she was late.

Farmer Ferrier's Advice

The sound of wheels on the road caused her to look up, and there was Farmer Ferrier in his big cart, coming along at a swift pace on his way to market. Something must be done quickly if the little frog was to be saved, and running back to meet the farmer she called to him to stop.

"What is it? What's the matter?" he asked, pulling the horse up.

"It's a frog," said Hoppity-Pops.

"A frog?" echoed the farmer.

"Could you catch it, do you think?" said Hoppity-Pops. "It's in the cart rut, and not a bit safe."

"Don't worry about it," said the farmer. "Frogs know how to look after themselves." And he picked up the reins preparatory to going on.

"But it's a baby frog," said Hoppity-Pops anxiously. "It doesn't know which way to go, and it's frightened."

"It's got no right on the king's highway anyhow," said the farmer. "Frogs should stick to ponds." But he drew the horse to the side of the road and jumped down. "Now, then, where is it?" he asked.

Hoppity-Pops ran back to the place where the little creature was still floundering about.

"It's very frightened," she said again. "We shall have to be gentle with it."

From the way the farmer caught that frog you would have thought he had done nothing but frog hunt all his life.

"There you are," he said, handing it to Hoppity-Pops. "Put it in your handkerchief, that's the way to carry them."

And then he caught sight of the bundle lying by the hedge.

"Are you going swimming?" he asked.

An Unwelcome Sign

Hoppity-Pops nodded. "In the river, you know, by the bridge," she said.

"Get up, then. I'll take you there," said the farmer.

So up got Hoppity-Pops, frog and bundle and all, and off they drove through the village to the bridge.

"Thank you very much," she said as she was getting down.

"Wait a bit—wait a bit," said the farmer. "What's that board they've put up down there? Looks like a police notice to me."

Farmer Ferrier was quite right. A sad faced little group of Scouts, with Gertie the Grocer's daughter, and a few more friends, were standing in front of the notice board on which was printed, "BATHING PROHIBITED," in big black letters. Hanging about in the shadow of the bridge was the heavy form of Poser the Policeman.

"Now what's he gone and done that for, I'd like to know?" said the farmer. "There's no river in the country, safer than this one."

By now the little group with their dry bathing things had gathered round the cart.

"Could you tell Poser it's safe, Mr. Ferrier?" said the oldest Scout. "He won't listen to us."

The Swimming Club

"Nay, and he'll not listen to me neither," said the farmer. "He's one of the stubborn sort, is Poser."

He looked round at the disappointed group, and then his face suddenly brightened.

"I know what I'll do," he said. "Get in the cart, all the lot of you. That's the way—up you get!" And before they could ask a question off they went through the village in the direction of the farm.

"Now," said Farmer Ferrier, pointing with his whip, "there's my pond, and a grand stretch of water it is, and deep at one end. If Poser comes with another notice saying as bathing is prohibited I'll gaol him!"

So that was how the Village Swimming Club came to be formed.

In due time the farmer put up a spring-board and a diving-board, and a couple of wooden huts in which to change; and before the summer was over he ran a swimming gala and offered prizes for the winners.

As for the little green frog, it took up its abode in the pond very happily and never went wandering again.

By a Staff Artist

The Golden Horses Went Round and Round

Mary Lee hummed a little song as she walked along beside mother. They were on their way to the park. Mary Lee loved to go to the park. As she walked now happy plans ran about in her thoughts.

They would find a seat in the shade of some big tree by the lake. Then she would have a ride on the Merry-Go-Round and buy a bag of sugar peanuts. Mary Lee's hand went into her pocket at the thought of the peanuts.

"Chink! Chink!" sang the pennies she had been saving. There were ten of them, five for the Merry-Go-Round, five for the peanuts.

"I'll have my ride before too many people come," she said to mother. "I'll save my peanuts for later."

The Merry-Go-Round was just as gay as ever. There was the same blue and yellow top. The up-and-down horses still danced about the circle.

Mary Lee was so busy just looking that she did not see a little girl standing beside her. When she did see the little girl she smiled.

"My name is Alice," the little girl said. "Isn't the Merry-Go-Round pretty?"

Mary Lee smiled again and nodded.

"Wouldn't it be lovely to ride on it just once? Have you ever?"

Mary Lee looked hard at the little girl this time; her eyes grew very round and surprised. The words that came to her lips were quite as surprised as her look.

"Haven't you ever ridden on the Merry-Go-Round?" Mary Lee asked.

The little girl shook her head.

"But I love to watch it," she said.

Mary Lee stood very still for a minute. She was looking into her own thoughts to see what it would be like if she had never ridden on the gay up-and-down horses that danced in front of her.

Though Mary Lee could not find the answer to that question she found another. She reached over and took the little girl's hand in hers and walked over to Tony.

"I'd like two tickets please, one for me and one for Alice. And could we ride on the gold horses?"

The tinkle-tank song began slowly at first, then faster and faster. Around and around they went, the little golden horses dancing to the time of the music.

"I do believe that Tony ran it just a time or two longer than usual," Mary Lee told mother afterward. "And oh, Mother, taking Alice to ride was so much nicer than having sugar peanuts!"

"Of course," nodded mother. The tinkle-tank song of the Merry-Go-Round came to them as they stood ready to go home. It was no gayer than the song in Mary Lee's heart as she remembered Alice's last words when it had come time for them to say good-by:

"I am coming to see you," Alice had told Mary Lee. "I want to keep you for a friend."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Making It Easy To Find the Right School

It may seem bewildering to select from thousands of schools just the one that offers the right opportunity. You can simplify the problem by consulting the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They put you in touch with a *selected* group of schools that provide advantages of particular interest to Monitor readers.

School advertisements are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. For information about schools not advertised in the current issues write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Mr. Maploony Has an Idea

MR. MAPLOONY'S bedtime is so early that he might as well be living on his imagined farm. Consequently, when he burst in upon me at midnight, I was startled. I was afraid that he had actually bought one. His eyes shone, if you can picture that in a Government employee, and perspiration haloed his moderate brow.

"What on earth!" I exclaimed. "Has the Printing Bureau collapsed?"

"Please don't joke," he said. "I know it's late, but I've just had an idea."

"Ah, a notable evening!"

"Please! I couldn't sleep until I talked it over. It's about the Boy Scouts."

THIS PROMISED to be worse than any farm. Ever since the Jamboree, Mr. Maploony had been exchanging letters, pictures, and what not, with his Scout autographees. I rarely saw him when he wasn't urging some Congressman to frank one of the new four-pound WPA guidebooks to some boy in shorts. To be roused for this was intolerable.

"Listen, Maploony," and I didn't disguise my feelings, "if you got me out of bed just to hear about some good turn—"

"That's part of it," he retorted brightly. "But only a part. Speaking of good turns, though, do you realize how many the Scouts do us in a year? It's amazing. The aggregate, I mean. With over a million Scouts, and each doing at least one good turn a day, though that's conservative, and then multiplying by 365, you get—"

"365 million," I said crisply. "Call it half a billion, if you like. But couldn't these calculations wait until tomorrow?"

"The funny thing is," Mr. Maploony interrupted, "that isn't what I came to talk about at all."

"Yes, that's very funny," I said, wishing I knew how to glare.

"Let me begin at the beginning and tell you how I came to get my idea," Mr. Maploony said. "I'd gone to bed and I was thinking how nice it would be if I had a million dollars and could start a boy sanctuary—"

"A what?" I exclaimed.

"A BOY SANCTUARY," Mr. Maploony said matter-of-factly. "They have bird sanctuaries, you know, and animal sanctuaries, and maybe fish sanctuaries. But I never heard of a boy sanctuary. A place, you understand, where boys who've never had the opportunity to live in the real wilderness could go and camp out and take long canoe trips on uninhabited lakes and see wild game."

"I suppose you've never heard of boys' camps," I suggested tartly.

"Oh, this would be as different from the usual boys' camp as Lake Superior is from a city swimming-pool. It would be so big that there would always be some new part to explore. It would be genuine wilderness. The boys would come there from the noisy over-lighted cities and get to know clean water and forest ways and ungassed air, as it is the human right for boys to know them. They'd cut their own firewood and fish and swim and talk their boy talk under the stars and grow back into nature. And, when they returned home, they'd carry with them a new sense of the simple underlying elements of true happiness. Since I couldn't ask everybody, I'd ask first the boys who had proven they had the desire in them to try for something like that at home. In other words, the Scouts. And then I got my idea. I saw that this could *really* be done!"

"THE VERY MOMENT you have a million dollars," I reminded him.

"No," Mr. Maploony said very quietly. "It can be done, and some day it will be done. Now let me go back a step. You've heard of the Peace Garden, no doubt?"

"Vaguely," I admitted.

"Well, it's a tract of 2200 acres donated equally by Manitoba and North Dakota as a memorial to the friendship of our two countries. Montana and Alberta took up the idea and adjoining sections of Glacier Park and Waterton Lakes Park were designated as a Peace Park. These gestures never stirred me very much," Mr. Maploony went on. "They express a genial sentiment, but it's still chiefly sentiment—"

"Whereas you are so hard-boiled," I said, smiling.

"No, BUT I'M practical," Mr. Maploony said seriously. "That's what I like most about our Scout Sanctuary. It's practical. Useful. I see it as a great stretch of wilderness, set aside for the use of the Boy Scouts of our country and of Canada forever, and dedicated to the ever-increasing friendship of our two nations. Don't you see? The Scouts from every Canadian province will mingle with the Scouts from all our states. They'll have fun together. They'll learn from each other. It's the memories of youth that are long and the friendships of youth that last. Can you think of any surer way of promoting the good-will on this continent that everybody so desires?"

"Very well, my practical friend," I said. "Now let me ask you a few. Who do you propose to furnish the landscape for your juvenile paradise? Who do you fancy will pay for it? How do you suppose that the Scouts can afford to travel vast distances to patronize it? What would happen to the wildest wilderness if you turned a horde of boys loose in it? And on whom do you expect to wish all the staff work connected with your international enterprise? No, it's a beautiful dream, Maploony, but dreams are best in bed," and I glanced tactfully at mine.

"GOOD! I WAS afraid you were going to ask me something hard," the unsuppressible one said. "Let's take the location first. It must be fairly central. So I thought at once of that forest and lake country in northern Minnesota and southern Ontario that you told me about once."

"That's magnificent wilderness," I agreed, "with the loveliest lakes imaginable and great reaches of forest full of deer and moose and just the kind of country that Minnesota and Ontario would like to keep for themselves. Were you expecting them to hand over this heritage to your budding Daniel Boones?"

"It would be lasting honor to them if they did," Mr. Malpoony said. "A block of land fifty miles long and twenty miles wide, on each side of the border, would not be an extravagant area; yet it would give the boys 2000 square miles of freedom, a million and a quarter acres. But I had no intention of making Minnesota and Ontario the only donors. Why shouldn't we all help? That's why I began to figure up the millions and billions of good turns the Scouts have been quietly doing for us adults all these years. Why shouldn't we of Canada and the United States do the Scouts a perpetual good turn as a token of appreciation? There are millions of people who would be delighted to assist, not to mention other obvious sources. Don't you know that there has always been a fountain of supply available for the right thing?"

THE LITTLE MAN'S earnest enthusiasm was beginning to melt me at the edges. He continued: "As for the Scouts affording to get there, that can be managed. You can be sure that, if we establish a sufficiently alluring Sanctuary, the Scouts will find their way there. That's why they're called Scouts. Of course they can't all go, but those that can't can help those that can, and vice versa; and in a few years it would be used by the thousands, winter and summer. Think of the dreams, the plans, the joy, the talking-it-over—"

"... and the organization required!" I added. "You'd need the staff of a world war!"

"Well, why shouldn't we do something difficult for these things, if we can do it for war?" Mr. Maploony retorted hotly. "But you're exaggerating, as usual. My idea would be to have a general headquarters just outside, with a permanent lodge, quartermaster stores, everything down to maps and fire-ranger service and communication facilities. But, inside, the wildness would be complete. Game would be unmolested, birds would be safe. The Scout genius for organization and the Scout discipline would insure the proper usage of such a trust. If you only knew the Scouts—"

"WELL, I SOON will," I said with a furtive look at the clock.

Mr. Maploony rose. "Well, what do you think of it?"

"Let me weigh my words," I said. "As an idea, I think it's splendid. It has far-reaching possibilities. It might do immense good, as well as give countless boys an insight, as you say, into the springs of true happiness. And I like the international angle. But, as a practical venture, it lacks the vital factor. Who are you going to get to put it across?"

"That's the catch," Mr. Maploony confessed. "I can't ask Scout Headquarters to get behind it, for this is our good turn. This must be a gift from the people. Maybe I can think of someone in the morning. Of course the gentleman in the White House is their Honorary President, and he has a little power—"

"And the Prime Minister of Canada," I suggested. "Not to mention all the men and women of influence in lesser stations. I think you've got something, Maploony. I really do."

"THEN YOU'LL HELP?" he asked, brightening.

"Why, of course," I was surprised into saying. "But what can—?"

"You could write it down. All that we've been saying. Would you do that?"

It was then two a. m. So I said: "Sure."

And here it is.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COUNTRY HOME IN THE MOUNTAINS: *A Wood-Cut by Hans Kreis*

THROUGH the rhythmic arrangement and balance of the trees and landscape in this wood-cut, which depicts a rural scene in the Catskill Mountains near Woodstock, New York, one may feel the majestic quietude of those wooded hills.

Hans Kreis, the artist, is a great lover of the out-door life. He likes best to portray views of the American countryside, although he was trained, in Essen, Munich, and Düsseldorf, Germany, to be an architect.

Since coming to America in 1926, he has spent considerable time roaming over the hills and valleys of the eastern seaboard states. Inspired by their beauty, he has sympathetically depicted in his wood-cuts the loveliness of this section. Hans Kreis outlines his work with clear, clean-cut strokes. He is a skilled craftsman, as well as a gifted artist.

Spiritual Fact versus Suggestion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the fundamental facts of Christian Science is that God is Mind. And Mind is divine Love, the primal, infinite, divine Principle of all real being. Having established these basic truths in our consciousness, we perceive the value and necessity of right thinking. How necessary, to watch the thoughts we admit into our consciousness!

Mary Baker Eddy says on page 469 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality." Reasoning from the spiritual basis, we conclude that as God is Mind, Spirit, Love, evil or devil, which Jesus said (John 8:44) "was a murderer from the beginning," must be unreal and transitory—the carnal mind which Paul designated (Roman 8:7) as "enmity against God."

All human suffering and unhappiness is the result of admitting the claims of the material senses to be true. A reversal of any suggestion of evil is essential to our progress and well-being. We should refuse to contemplate for a moment any inharmony which may present itself at the door of thought, and turn with steady, calm conviction to the allness and ever-presence of God, divine Mind, endeavoring to realize Love's all-inclusive infinitude. God's perfect creation is intact. Mortal mind alone claims to create evil; and we can deny its suggestions, knowing them to be unreal and powerless. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 167), "Our proportionate admission of the claims of good or of evil determines the harmony of our existence,—our health, our longevity, and our Christianity."

The practice of admitting only good as real strengthens our spiritual poise. We become aware of God's spiritual ideas when we turn wholeheartedly to Him, and they bear us up above the seeming evil, however dark and menacing it may appear. "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." "Angels," as defined in part in the Christian Science textbook (*Ibid.*, p. 581), are "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect." They are always at hand to guide us, to bring peace and serenity in place of the confusion of mortal thinking, the warmth of love and compassion where resentment may try to rankle, to still self-pity, self-love, and self-will, and fill our consciousness with loving-kindness, humility, and peace.

Spiritual ideas, entertained, spiritualize our thinking and bring it into accord with the facts of true spiritual being, which are always good. Scientifically speaking, there is no such thing as an evil fact. Spiritual ideas arouse us to perceive that we live in Spirit, not in matter, and that in reflecting God we have unlimited ability to achieve all good. In proportion as we recognize spiritual perfection and the allness of divine Mind, we see the unreal and powerless nature of mortal mind and its so-called laws, and fear of its suggestions is cast out.

On page 259 of Science and Health we read: "In divine Science, man is the true image of God. The divine nature was best expressed in Christ Jesus, who threw upon mortals the truer reflection of God and lifted their lives higher than their poor thought-models would allow,—thoughts which presented man as fallen, sick, sinning, and dying. The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Jesus' clear realization of the perfection of God and His creation enabled him to do his mighty works. And if we strive to keep these facts ever before our thought and let the angels of His presence dwell in our consciousness, the way will open for us to do the works he commanded us to do.

The maintaining of the facts of being, whatever the onslaughts of error, the separating of the false from the true, is a spiritually mental warfare. In this warfare our highest understanding of the allness of God, divine Love, meets and conquers in our own consciousness all that is unlike Love. Throughout this warfare the Christ, Truth, dwells in our hearts, and so we are helping in the establishment of peace and good will.

World-thought is in the melting pot today. Through all the restlessness and tragedy of human experience, changes have been wrought and are still being wrought, and thousands are humbly grateful that through the teachings of Christian Science they are learning to establish the facts of being in their thought and lives. And joy, peace, health, and activity are taking the place of sickness, sorrow, fear, and frustration. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 24:7, 10): "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. . . . Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory."

May we ever keep the gates of consciousness closed to the suggestions of material sense and open wide to the angel host of spiritual ideas.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Desert Picture

SAND, mesquite, and cacti,
Rocks, the sun's hot glare,
And a little adobe house
With its still white stare.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

VERDADES ESPIRITUALES VERSUS SUGESTIONES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA de las verdades fundamentales de la Ciencia Cristiana es que Dios es la Mente. Y la Mente divina es el Amor divino, el Principio divino, primario e infinito, de toda existencia verdadera. Habiendo establecido estas verdades básicas en nuestra conciencia, percibimos el valor y la necesidad de una manera de pensar correcta. ¡Qué necesario es vigilar los pensamientos que admitimos en nuestra conciencia!

Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 469 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El exterminador del error es la gran verdad de que Dios, el bien, es la *única* Mente, y que el supuesto contrario de la Mente infinita—que se suele llamar *diablo* o el mal—no es Mente, no es Verdad, sino error, sin inteligencia ni realidad." Razonando de una base espiritual, concluímos que puesto que Dios es Mente, Espíritu, Amor,—el mal o el diablo, del cual Jesús dijo (SAN JUAN, 8, 44) que "fué homicida desde el principio", debe de ser ficticio y transitorio, la mente carnal, que San Pablo define (ROMANOS, 8:7) como "enemistad contra Dios".

Todo el sufrimiento y la miseria resultan por admitir las pretensiones de los sentidos materiales de ser considerados como verdaderos. Es esencial para nuestro progreso y nuestro bienestar que refutemos toda sugestión del mal que se presente. Tenemos que rehusar de contemplar ni siquiera por un momento las discordias que tal vez se presenten a la puerta de nuestro pensamiento, volviéndonos con convicción tranquila y constante a la totalidad y omnipresencia de Dios, la Mente divina, tratando de comprender la infinitud todo-inclusiva del Amor. La creación perfecta de Dios es intacta. Sólo la mente mortal pretende crear el mal; y nosotros podemos negar sus pretensiones, sabiendo que éstas no tienen ni realidad ni poder. Mary Baker Eddy dice (CIENCIA Y SALUD, pág. 167): "La medida en que admitimos las pretensiones del bien o del mal determina la armonía de nuestra existencia,—nuestra salud, nuestra longevidad y nuestra cristiandad."

La práctica de no admitir más que lo bueno como real, fortifica nuestro equilibrio espiritual. Cuando nos volvemos hacia Dios con todo nuestro corazón, nos damos cuenta de Sus ideas espirituales, y éstas nos levantan por encima del mal aparente, por obscuro y amenazador que parezca. "Dará encargo a sus ángeles acerca de ti, para que te guarden en todos tus caminos." Según la definición dada en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana (p. 581), "los ángeles" se designan en parte como "pensamientos de Dios pasando al hombre, intuiciones espirituales, puras y perfectas." Están siempre cerca de nosotros, para traer paz y serenidad en lugar de la confusión de la mente mortal, para infundir el calor del amor y de la compasión en donde tal vez el resentimiento trataba de amargar el ánimo, para templar el egoísmo, la obstinación o la depresión y llenar nuestra conciencia de bondad, humildad y paz.

Las ideas espirituales que se entretengan, espiritualizarán nuestra manera de pensar y la armonizarán con las verdades de la existencia espiritual, las cuales son siempre buenas. Hablando científicamente no hay tal cosa como una verdad que sea mala. Las ideas espirituales nos despiertan para que podamos entender que vivimos en el Espíritu y no en la materia, y que reflejando a Dios tenemos la habilidad ilimitada para llevar a cabo todo lo bueno. A medida que reconocemos la perfección espiritual y la totalidad de la Mente divina, percibimos la naturaleza ficticia e ineficaz de la mente mortal y sus supuestas leyes, y así se vence el miedo de sus sugestiones.

En la página 259 de CIENCIA Y SALUD leemos: "En la Ciencia divina, el hombre es la semejanza verdadera de Dios. La naturaleza divina se expresó mejor por Cristo Jesús, que irradió sobre los mortales un reflejo más verdadero de Dios y elevó sus vidas por encima de lo que sus pobres modelos mentales les permitían,—modelos que presentaban al hombre como caído, enfermo, pecador y mortal. El entendimiento, tal como Cristo lo tenía, de la existencia científica y de la curación divina incluye un Principio perfecto y una idea perfecta —Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto—como base del pensamiento y de la demostración." La comprensión clara que Jesús poseía de la perfección de Dios y de Su creación le capacitó para llevar a cabo sus obras poderosas. Y si procuramos guardar estas verdades siempre en el pensamiento, permitiendo a los ángeles de la presencia divina que permanezcan en nuestra conciencia, el camino se abrirá para que podamos hacer las obras que Jesús nos mandó hacer.

El atenerse a las verdades de la existencia, sean los que fuesen los ataques del error, el separar lo falso de lo verdadero, es un combate espiritualmente mental. En esta lucha, nuestro entendimiento más alto de la totalidad de Dios, el Amor divino, confronta y vence en nuestra propia conciencia todo lo que no sea a la semejanza del Amor. Pero durante todo este combate mental, el Cristo, la Verdad, permanece en nuestros corazones, y así ayudamos en el establecimiento del reino de la paz y de la buena voluntad.

Hoy día el pensamiento mundial está en el horno de fundición. A través de toda la desazón y la tragedia de la existencia humana, se han elaborado y aún se están elaborando grandes cambios, y hay miles que están humildemente agradecidos de que por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo a establecer las verdades de la existencia en su pensamiento y en su vida; y la alegría, la paz, la salud y la actividad están reemplazando la enfermedad, la pena, el temor y la frustración. El Salmista cantó (SALMOS, 24:7, 10): "¡Alzad, oh puertas, vuestras cabezas, y alzaos vosotros, portales eternos; y entrará el Rey de gloria! . . . ¿Quién es este Rey de Gloria? . . . ¡Jehová de los Ejércitos, él es el Rey de Gloria!"

Dejemos las puertas de nuestra conciencia cerradas a las sugestiones del sentido material y abiertas de par en par a las huestes celestiales de ideas espirituales.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

African Hospitality

BELABERUM was just a handful of beehive-shaped grass huts huddling together in the bottom of the cuvette on the other side of the ridge, but it was the only place to get water on the trail in a stretch of seventy miles. There had been other wells and water holes, but they had all dried up.

In the dark we followed our guide across the floor of the cuvette to the outskirts of the village. Before one hut was a little cooking fire, and a woman busy at her pots . . . while squatting on the ground near the light were four little boys, playing a game with pebbles dropped into holes in the ground. From one of the huts came the soft wistful notes of an African flute. In another, a woman was singing her baby to sleep.

In an open space near the center of the village, eighteen or twenty little white-robed figures with scalp locks and pig-tails were huddled around a crackling brushwood fire, dutifully droning out verses of the Koran from their wooden slates, under the eye of a watchful old patriarch with a scraggly white tuft on the end of his chin.

Trailed by a crowd of awestruck natives, we followed our guide through the center of the village to one of the larger compounds, where he motioned us to wait and went inside.

The villagers fell back in hushed respect as he came out again, accompanied by a tall grave man of about fifty, clothed in an embroidered robe.

There were no ceremonies. The chief welcomed us with simple dignity in a language utterly strange to us. We tried him with greetings in French, Hausa and Kanouri, but he only smiled and shook his head. Then Flood said, "Good morning!" in Mangawa. The chief laughed and repeated it after him—but that was the only word of Mangawa we knew.

I drew a map on the ground, with a line running across it.

"Put-put-put," said the chief, nodding and smiling. Evidently our guide had told him about our motorbikes.

After we had exhausted all the possibilities of conversation in signs and sand pictures, the chief called one of his slaves to conduct us to our quarters—a neat little grass hut with two clean sleeping mats on the floor. Another slave brought a big water-goola, and still another a calabash of cous-cous, some dates, and a mess of antelope stew.

Later in the evening we came out and joined the chief in watching the dancing and playing of games. When we went to bed that night, a sentinel with a long barbed saga appeared out of the darkness and silently took his place at our door.

"I've never been treated better in my life," said Flood.

Next morning when we came to tell the chief "thank you" and good-by, he gave us as many dried dates as we could carry in our pockets, then brought out a soiled, tattered photograph and proudly passed it around. It was a picture of half a dozen white men in sun helmets and shorts, standing in front of a little armored car with caterpillar tracks. The French Citroën Expedition of 1924. Two cars, we knew, had gone as far as Mao before turning south. Except for them, our little pop-pop bikes were the only motor vehicles which had ever passed over the trail "back of Chad."—From "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," by JAMES C. WILSON (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill).

Chinese Ploughman

His blue back bent
Under the heavy sun,
He pushes his rough wooden plough
Down the furrow.
And the pungent earth falls back
In brown ripples—
Like the parting of a wave,
Or like a slow wind
Through russet leaves.

M. M. M.

The Best Time in the Orchard

WHEN I took my cottage last October, the cherry orchard opposite was flaming in all the glory of its autumnal coloring. I knew the gorgeousness of the trees would last only a short time, and then that the leaves would fall; that, through the winter there would be but bare twigs, which would, however, burst into a sea of white blossom in April; and after that there would be just green leaves until autumn came again. In those days, there were but two periods in the year when the orchard was of importance—the blossoming and the turn of the leaf. But now I am wiser. I realize that the whole object of growing cherry trees is to produce fruit—luscious, black, juicy cherries.

Not only is there a cherry orchard in front of the cottage, but there is also one just up the hill behind, not to mention eight or nine handsome trees in my neighbor's garden. Apparently birds are partial even to unripe cherries; for, three weeks ago, I arrived to find myself in the midst of a huge battery of rattles, varied at intervals with wild war-whoops! The guardians of the orchards were old men and small boys. Soon after dawn they started to make themselves heard and they went gaily on till sunset. On Sundays the owner (who else would take such an interest?), his wife, children, and sundry other relatives, spent the entire day picnicking under the trees, vying with each other to see who could make the most noise.

Now the picking has begun. Tall ladders stand up above the topmost branches of the trees, and the movement and conversation of the pickers keep the birds at bay. The rattles have shifted to more distant parts, where the later fruit is ripening; and once more there is comparative peace in the neighborhood.

Yes, I say to myself, as I take a handful of cherries from a dish piled high with them, summer is perhaps the most important time of all in the orchard!

F. R.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1937

Mayor Takes Fin Com Plea To High Court

Superior Court Judge Refuses Petition in Codman Hill Case

Boston Today

Deputy Sheriff John J. Casey appeared at the City Council Chambers this afternoon to serve orders of notice on all Finance Commission members to appear in Supreme Court Wednesday morning at 9:30. Mr. Casey arrived just as the Finance Commission was preparing to continue its investigation of "gift contracts" allegedly let to the Codman Hill Construction Company by the George White Fund of which Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is chairman.

Arrival of Sheriff Casey marked the Mayor's second attempt to force the Finance Commission to allow him to cross-examine himself, to cross-examine other witnesses and to present his own witnesses.

Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau earlier today denied the Mayor's petition for a temporary injunction to restrain the Fin Com from hampering his activities as both witness and counsel in the investigation. The petition was thrown out when Judge Beaudreau decided that it had no place in the Superior Court.

Having failed in equity, the Mayor has now decided to go to law.

In court this morning, Mayor Mansfield cited chapters of the City Charter in which counsel is permitted to bring witnesses and to cross-examine them. At the Fin Com hearings on the Codman Hill contracts, the Mayor has been appearing in the dual capacity of witness and counsel for himself.

He read from the records of the testimony in which Commissioner Joseph A. Scolponeti had said, "You have been marauding here long enough." This had been followed, said Mayor Mansfield, by Chairman David M. Lasker's refusing him permission to cross-examine any witnesses. Mr. Lasker further ruled that the Mayor should be treated as a witness only and not be allowed to offer objections or to examine other witnesses.

Mayor Mansfield claimed in court today that this is a violation of a Fin Com rule which allows counsel for any witness to submit questions in writing to the chairman to be put to witnesses other than his own.

"I have been prevented from utilizing not only my right as an American citizen but any right the law gives me," said Mayor Mansfield, in closing. "There has been a gross miscarriage of justice."

Mr. Farnum objected to the injunction on several points, chief of which was contained in his assertion that it was "a very unprecedented and serious invocation of the powers of an equity court to issue an injunction relating to a body authorized by the state."

Said Judge Beaudreau:

"It is doubtful that this court has any power over the direction or processes of the Finance Commission and therefore I am denying this petition."

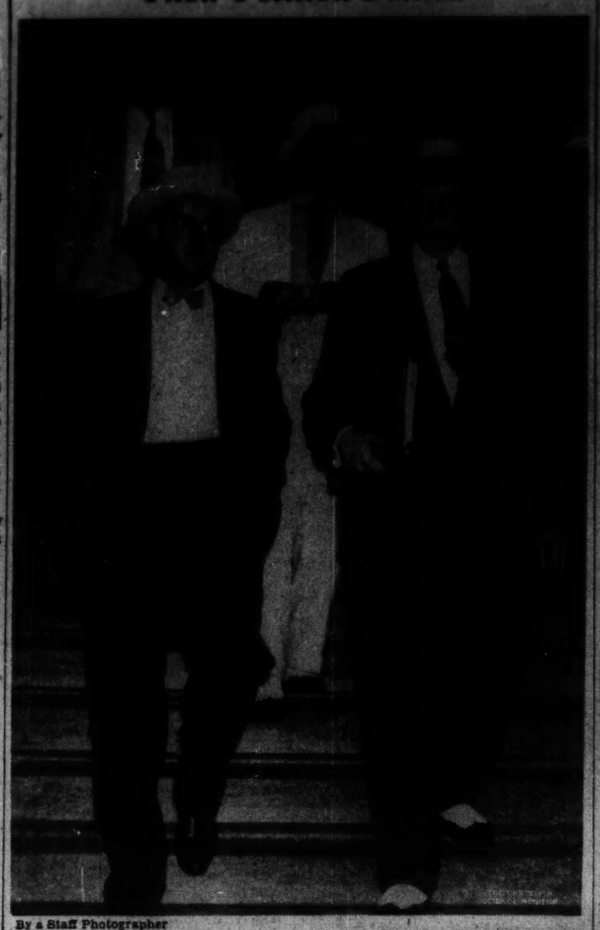
Anti-Curley Drive in Court

The summer doldrums, into which Boston's impending mayoralty campaign had fallen, were suddenly banished this afternoon as a court battle, designed to make former Gov. James M. Curley ineligible for the office of mayor, was revived.

Political circles were awakened as a bill in equity was filed in Suffolk Superior Court by James J. Irwin, retired Medford attorney, asking the court to order District Attorney William J. Foley to bring Mr. Curley's former campaign manager, J. Walter

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Their Petition Denied



By a Staff Photographer

Marc Robinson
Counsel for Edmund Mansfield, Brother of the Mayor

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield

Maine Citizens Go to Polls On Sales Tax Issue

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 16 (AP)—The retail sales tax, a form of state revenue over which Maine legislators have argued for years, went to the people in a special referendum election today for acceptance or rejection.

Passed with a referendum clause by the last Legislature as an eleventh hour mode of financing old-age pensions and educational equalization for the next biennium, the tax became the center of a campaign which started haphazardly but ended last night amidst bitter denunciations by champions and opponents.

The ballots voters marked today contained no reference to the tax—an omission assailed vigorously by opponents as a "camouflage" and defended by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows as "not a tricky question."

Voters were simply asked if they would accept an act to provide the pensions, school grants and "revenues therefor."

Polls may open from 6 to 10 a. m. eastern standard time, but must close by 7 p. m. Towns with 300 or less population may close their polls as early as 5 p. m.

If accepted, the 1 per cent tax on gross receipts from almost all retail sales would become effective immediately and continue in effect until June 30, 1939. Its advocates in the Legislature estimated it would finance $3,500,000 in old-age and $1,000,000 in school funds.

The tax would have to be passed on to the consumer. The maximum tax on a single sale would be $100.

Exempt would be motor fuels, commercial fertilizer, grains, stock foods and materials, fuel and power when used wholly in the manufacture and processing of tangible personal property.

Governor Barrows devoted much

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

N. E. Flood Pacts Opposed by Power Commission Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The first Congressional hearing on the New England flood control situation opened before the House Flood Control Committee this morning with Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Power Commission as the first witness.

The commission has submitted unfavorable reports on the ratification resolutions for the present interstate flood control pacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers, and a favorable report on the recent Brown-Casey resolution authorizing the states to enter into purely flood control compacts with power control and land and reservoir ownership in the hands of the Federal Government. Present at the hearing were Representatives Casey, Rogers and Claadn of Massachusetts, the latter a member of the committee, and Representatives Koppleman, Smith and Fitzgerald of Connecticut.

Would Amount to a Grant

Mr. McNinch asserted that the 1936 Flood Control Act contemplates Federal construction of Federal projects, with about 75 per cent of Federal money, title to be in Federal Government. "I don't see how it can reasonably be contended that such projects can be transformed into stated-owned and operated projects when the state is only contributing about 20 or 25 per cent of the cost," he asserted. "If these present compacts had followed the 1936 Flood Control Act, it would not have needed to come to Congress for approval. There is a necessity for Congressional ratification because the compacts go far beyond the 1936 law, especially in the provisions that the states own the lands and reservoirs," he added.

"We regard as the fundamental

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Divided Labor Leadership In Rhode Island

Factional Controversies Exist Between C. I. O. and Other Groups

Leaders to Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16—Factional disputes between the Committee for Industrial Organization and other labor groups in Rhode Island have broken out twice recently, indicating a divided labor leadership in this State.

One of these resulted from the signing of a collective bargaining agreement last week between the Interlaken Mills of West Warwick, R. I., and the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee.

This was immediately protested as an invasion of their territory by leaders of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Printers and Finishers, a division of the former United Textile Workers of America. Officers of the federation claimed the T. W. O. C. had violated an agreement to work through them in organizational work in the dyeing, bleaching and finishing industry.

Embarrassing Position

In another situation, strained relations also have developed as a result of a decision by leaders of the C. I. O. and the Providence Central Federated Union to observe Labor Day, Sept. 6, separately.

City officials have been placed in an embarrassing position, since funds have been appropriated for use of the long-established C. F. U., which is affiliated with William Green's American Federation of Labor, but no money has been awarded the new C. I. O. group. Moreover, there are reports in labor circles that a former United Textile Workers official, who is critical of C. I. O. policies, has been invited to speak at the C. F. U. exercises and that a drive to revive the United Textile Workers may be launched at the rally.

The dispute in the dyeing, bleaching and finishing trade followed several months of activity by the old dyeing federation leaders to organize workers in the Pawtuxet valley independent of the T. W. O. C. Officers of the Federation said they were given this right by a tacit agreement when the T. W. O. C. absorbed the old United Textile Workers last February.

As a result of the Interlaken affair last week, it is said that Joseph Knapik, national president of the federation, will come here from national headquarters in Paterson, N. J., to confer with Theodore Verville, president of branch 22 at Arctic, R. I. After conferring with federation heads here, Mr. Knapik and a committe are expected to seek a conference with Joseph A. Salerno, state director of the T. W. O. C.

C. I. O. Plans Parade

The C. I. O. plans to hold a street parade in Providence and then to provide a speaking program from the steps of the city hall on Labor Day. The C. F. U. will not have a parade, but will have a band concert and a sports program to attract a crowd on the Dexter training grounds.

Some weeks ago, as has been the custom for more than a dozen years, the city council Labor Day committee made an appropriation to defray part of the expenses of the C. F. U. program after giving the officers the use of the training grounds. Now the C. I. O. delegation, headed by Michael Flaherty, is asking the city fathers to dig down into the treasury for funds to finance part of their activities. No decision has been reached on the matter.

Tanker Strike Ended

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—A three-day strike of crews of three Standard Oil tankers was settled today, but terms of the settlement were still in dispute. Thomas Dorgan, general agent of the National Maritime Union, announced owners of the Mobiloil, the Java Arrow and the Paulsboro had agreed to a wage increase, overtime pay and to dismiss non-union radio operators and hire through the union. Admitting the strike had been settled, Capt. Robert D. Tucker of the Standard Oil Company denied any definite agreements had been reached.

Here's Independence at Its Peak

In Harvest Time

Famed Berkshire Festival Begins Building Drive

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Directors of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival today launched a campaign for a permanent building to house concerts which in the past have been given either in the open air or under huge tents.

Before the final strains of yesterday's closing concert had been sounded the directors, supported by Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the famed Boston Symphony Orchestra, took steps to have the building erected at "Tanglewood," permanent home of the festival.

Although the acoustics at concerts staged this summer proved superb, partly due to the excellent qualities of the temporary wood stage, the canvas proved no protection against the noise of the rain.

4800 at Yesterday's Concert

On Aug. 12 the rain even drowned out the bombastic Richard Wagner—although Mr. Koussevitzky, conducting his Boston Symphony, continued the concert after rearranging the program somewhat.

Despite a storm, yesterday's audience of 4800 brought the total attendance up to approximately 27,000 for the six concerts. It practically assured the management that its $40,000 budget would be met.

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of the festival board announced the first step had been taken toward a permanent building, which will cost, it is estimated, about $100,000. Her announcement asked for money and help. Even if there should be a surplus from ticket receipts, she said, this must go into the music fund. The building must come from outside contributions.

It is Dr. Koussevitzky's desire that the new building be weatherproof and its acoustics perfect. Miss Smith and the others on the festival board feel that in addition it must be a very simple structure which will fit perfectly into the quiet

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Resettlement Administration by Rothstein
New England Ruggedness

Hotel Guide 'Moves On'

A natty looking guide, dressed in blue uniform, had stood outside the Hotel Statler, Boston, in recent weeks, giving directions to hotels and sight-seeing agencies.

But he was not there today.

The Superior Court, through Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau, ordered the guide, Joseph Hughes, to conduct his business elsewhere, because he was diverting guests from the Statler and from a sight-seeing company with which the Statler has an agreement.

The guide today not only was not in front of the Statler, he wasn't on any of half a dozen streets nearby, named specifically by the court. He was forbidden to conduct any business on these streets.

Export of Scrap By Boston Port Continues to Gain

Junk collectors of New England are changing their sing-song plea for business from: "Any rags, bones, bottles today?" to "Any old iron to sell?"

From the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the search for old metal is being pursued with the vigor that only satisfactory remuneration can inspire.

For $18 a ton contrasted with a 1932 low of $7 is being paid for the most desirable grades of scrap iron and steel, delivered at the docks. Demand for the scrap has been so strong that prices have worked up from the low that prevailed during the steel strike, when domestic markets were closed to purchase of scrap, which could not be used until the blast furnaces reopened.

Boston in Second Place

Boston now stands second in the United States in the export of scrap iron and steel. Only New York is exporting more than Boston. And scrap metal is the largest single commodity exported from Boston.

In 1935, the United States exported 2,045,000 tons of scrap iron and steel, of which Boston contributed 197,541 tons.

This year, from January to May, inclusive, total exports from the country amounted to 1,620,114 tons, of which Boston shipped out 96,820 tons, or nearly twice as much as in the same five months for 1936.

Japan—where military activities

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

New England Farmers Repay Federal Loans

Section Leads Country by Outstanding Record of 101.07 Per Cent

Little Publicity

Resettlement Loans of $4,000,000 Reported by Regional Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16—"Yankee" farmers who have borrowed from the Federal Government's Resettlement Administration are setting the best record in the nation for repayment, according to Dorothy M. Beck, regional director, with headquarters here. More than 6000 farmers in New England have been granted resettlement loans, she discloses, the total value being $4,000,000. The percentage of repayment on amounts due is running about 101.07 per cent, she reports.

This does not mean, she points out, that every loan has been successful or that there are no delinquencies. What it does mean is that a sufficient number of New England farmers have made their payments on the day due, or before, that this remarkable percentage for the whole has been established.

These figures on the extent of resettlement activities in New England may surprise some, for they have been little publicized. The spotlight of resettlement, of course, has been turned most directly on the dust bowl, the South and even Alaska.

Foreign-Born on Farms

The farmer of New England's hills is almost a national symbol of independence and individualism. To clarify the point, it is emphasized that just as into New England cities have infiltered great blocks of immigrant laborers, so to the farm lands have a few first generation foreign-born moved.

Mostly these have been immigrants who found city life and factory work distasteful or productive of too skimpy an income.

The case of Stanley Domurad of Quinebaug, Conn., might be taken as somewhat typical.

Six years ago Mr. Domurad lost his employment at the textile mills in Webster, Mass. He moved his family of nine to the farm at Quinebaug, hoping he could farm and do part-time work at the mills near the farm.

Relief Checks Helped Out

But they had hardly got settled when all their farm buildings burned forcing the family to move into one of the small mill-owned houses.

Mrs. Domurad went to work beside her husband in the mill. Saving money to build new farm buildings, they put up with difficult living conditions. Another family of nine children lived in the downstairs part of their house—sixteen children in all under one roof, the older children taking care of the younger.

From timber cut from his own land, Mr. Domurad got lumber enough to put up a barn, 24 by 32 feet in dimension, and made one end of it into living quarters. A year after the fire, the family moved back to the farm, happy to be there in spite of the fact that [illegible] must be the barn.

Then Applied for Loan

But again employment fell off. Mr. Domurad couldn't keep up with his taxes. He needed new equipment. He was in danger of losing his farm. Relief checks met subsistence needs.

It was at this point that he made application for a rural rehabilitation loan from the Resettlement Administration. The supervisor from Nor-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Controversy Waxes Over Maine Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 16—Maine's electorate will determine at the polls today whether the state will be the first in New England to adopt the sales tax as a revenue producing measure.

The proposed 1 per cent levy, subject of heated controversy which has found Republican leaders backing the bill despite the combined opposition of the State Grange, Federation of Labor and numerous

The Week in Maine

other bodies, would provide necessary funds to continue old-age pensions and to equalize educational opportunities.

Unless the sales tax bill passes Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has said old-age pensions will cease. The emergency 10 per cent tax on liquor, passed by the last Legislature to provide funds for old-age pensions, becomes ineffective today.

If the bill is passed, Maine will be confronted with the perplexing problem of sales tax collection machinery, a subject to which state officials have delayed giving much attention pending the outcome of the referendum.

Drivers' Tests Start

Effective today is a law requiring new applicants for automobile driving licenses to pass compulsory examinations destined to make them prove their driving skill. The law was passed by a Legislature anxious to do anything that would curtail the steadily mounting automobile accident toll.

State police officers assigned as inspectors have attended a preliminary school in which the requirements for persons seeking licenses were outlined. Any accident, no matter how trivial, while a person is taking an examination, shall be sufficient to cause him to "flunk," it was stated.

Air Route Lighting

Five beacon lights on as many 60-foot towers between Bangor and Portland will light Maine's air-mail route, it was announced this week. Installed as a WPA project, they will be located at Yarmouth, Lisbon, Litchfield, Unity and Dixmont.

With the installation of these lights, it is felt that the Maine route should assure safety. Already it has lighted fields, radio stations at Portland and Bangor, and wind and ceiling indicators.

All material and equipment for the five beacon towers, as well as rental for their locations, were furnished by the bureau of air commerce, while WPA's share in the project will be to furnish the necessary relief labor.

The WPA has spent approximately

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy with showers Tuesday and in the extreme north portion late tonight, slightly warmer in the southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, warmer tonight, Tuesday partly cloudy, followed by showers in the north portion in the afternoon or at night.

Massachusetts—Fair, slightly warmer in the north portion tonight, Tuesday fair.

Rhode Island—Fair tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut—Fair, slightly warmer tonight, Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:—Moderate southwest winds becoming fresh on Tuesday, weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	82	Minneapolis	66	96
Bermuda	80	92	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	70	86	New York	70	86
Denver	66	94	Norfolk	74	92
Helena	58	78	Philadelphia	74	88
Kansas City	72	100	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	84	90	Washington	68	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 16.
B—Maximum, Aug. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:52 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 8:30 a. m.; height 7.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:14 p. m.

Report Expected to Urge Ouster of DeCelles

Removal of Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, because of his alleged activities in connection with the formation and collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company, will be recommended by the special recess commission now investigating the Commonwealth case, according to advance information.

The investigation was proposed by Representative Philip Barnet of New Bedford and, since it opened in April, observers have been convinced that it was aimed directly at Mr. DeCelles, an appointee of former Gov. James M. Curley.

It is also obvious that any removal recommendation from the commission will be based upon the commissioner's testimony at the prolonged hearing, in which he repeatedly insisted that at the time of the company's organization he knew nothing of New York interests backing the firm.

Conflicting Testimony

In direct contradiction to Mr. De Celles, Frank Cohen, New York backer of the defunct company, testified that Mr. De Celles knew of his interest in the company long before it was established. Mr. Cohen's testimony was supported by a long list of witnesses, who were immediately attacked by the commissioner on their alleged past records.

Evidently, the commissioner's lengthy attack upon the witnesses, in an attempt to prove their testimony worthless, had no effect upon the commission, headed by Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer, Springfield Republican. Members of the commission spent several days in New York checking the testimony of Mr. Cohen, Mr. De Celles and other witnesses. Public revelation of the grounds for the commissioner's

Up and Down Beacon Hill

expected removal must await the commission's report, expected on Sept. 1 or shortly thereafter.

Throughout the public hearings, it was expected Gov. Charles F. Hurley might act against Mr. DeCelles. Particularly was the expectation high when Charles P. Gadsby, a close associate of the Governor, appeared at the hearing and proceeded to take notes. Yet, Mr. Gadsby explained he was appearing in a personal capacity. It was noted thereafter that he did not attend the hearing.

Strong Fight Looms

If the Governor does move against Mr. DeCelles following the commission's report, he will have a fight on his hands. Not only is the commissioner able to take care of himself on the witness stand, armed as he is with his talent as a lecturer, but his attorneys are Robert T. Bushnell, rapier-tongued former Republican candidate for Governor, and James F. Meagher.

The legal clash between John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary and legal adviser, and the two DeCelles attorneys would be a spectacle worthy of an overflow gallery, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Bushnell, for a change, will be on the side of a Curley appointee.

If held, the removal proceedings will be conducted along the lines of those held to oust Howard Haines Murphy as State Commissioner of Agriculture. This hearing was conducted by the Governor who did not call the Executive Council to hear the arguments.

Case Pends in Court

Although Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, supported the Governor's procedure, it is now the subject of a pending court case.

Since taking office early in 1935, Mr. DeCelles has been the center of numerous controversies, the most bitter of which, of course, was the Commonwealth Mutual case.

His 1935 action in backing the legislation to remove "guest coverage" from the compulsory automobile liability insurance law brought upon his head the wrath of insurance companies. He was continually the target for attack in the legislature.

The insurance company attack reached a height when the commissioner announced an average 6.8 per cent cut in 1936 compulsory insurance rates, the first cut in the history of compulsory insurance. Defending his rates, the commissioner charged the companies had padded their reserves by 10 per cent to keep the rates high.

Report Before Court

The stock insurance companies appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for higher rates. A master reported in favor of a 5.8 per cent increase in passenger car rates and a 6.6 per cent increase for commercial vehicles. The report is now pending before the full bench of the State Supreme Court.

It has been charged the rates were cut to provide Mr. Curley with campaign fodder for his unsuccessful Senatorial campaign. But at least the motorists, for the first time, received a decrease in insurance rates rather than an increase, whether the decrease is cancelled later or not.

It is readily seen that the commissioner has been through sufficient fire to prepare himself further for potential conflicts. Those eager for a rousing political battle, therefore, are turning their attention to the commission report which will arrive practically at the same time the rates for 1938 will be announced.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

South Station Theater—Fred Perry in "Tennis Tactics." "Travel to Virgin Islands," latest March of Time, and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—"Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy, 2, 5:05, 8:30. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Kent Taylor, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "March of Time," 1:30, 6:23, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen, 10:50 a. m., 1:41, 4:32, 7:23, 10:14. Stage: "Stepping the Town" and the "Swing-o-Fators."

Uptown—"New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner, 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The 13th Chair," 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Boston—

"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5:15, 7:40, 10:15. Also, "Windjammer," with George O'Brien, 11:00 a. m., 1:35, 4:00, 6:30, 9.

Fine Arts—"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks, 1, 2:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "My Heart Is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura, 3:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin," Fenway: 2:20, 4:50, 7:30, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland, Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

Memorial—Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor," 10, 1:15, 4:21, 7:27. Also "Super Sleuth," 11:56, 3:02, 6:08, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:35, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

University—"A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers, 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "The Great Gambini," featuring Akim Tamiroff and John Trent. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Talent Scout," 9, 11:40 a. m., 3:35, 8:30, 8:30.

Fremont—"One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. Also "Silent Barriers," featuring Richard Arlen and Lili Palmer.

Music

Hotel Brunswick—Third in the series of programs on "Der Ring des Nibelungen," given under the auspices of the Richard Wagner Society. Herbert Boardman will speak on "Siegfried" illustrated with selections from the Victor albums of this opera. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance and lecture on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Kiwanis Club—"The Mining of Bituminous Coal," talk by Mr. W. G. Strathern. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit of the Week: No. 10

For the tenth, in the exhibit-of-the-week series being held throughout the summer at the Museum of Fine Arts, there are on display in the print department some plates by the Spanish artist, Goya. Subjects have been chosen referring particularly to Goya as a revolutionary.

Goya is known to us as painter and etcher. As painter, he may well be bracketed with his artistic forbears, Velasquez and El Greco. He lived in a later and more decadent era and his peculiar insight into the character of the models who posed for him is revealed in the well-known, powerful characterizations.

Goya has somehow retained historically a reputation as a youthful and modern artist. Many of the more audacious artists of the modern French school have learned much from him. Probably his marked popularity today is attributable more to the social implication of his painting and graphic art. He was not only a pictorial artist. He was a critic, a satirist, and he, in his derision, has thrown light upon a confused age. To this day his "Caprices" and "Proverbs" have proved baffling in their full implication. Even the Surrealists have absorbed Goya into their society, for he seemed to imply more than he said, the fact became symbol and the symbol was subject to wanton interpretations.

There seems in these devastating satires an extraordinary perception of contemporary Spain. Goya seems somehow to belong to Spain of today. Many of his satires could well apply to the present conflict. "The Disasters of War" were inspired by the French invasion of Spain, but somehow disasters remain uniform even though the protagonists change. Goya vents his fury not so much on the enemy as upon war itself. It is interesting again to note the parallel with the pacifist attitude of so many outstanding artists today who would wish (if we may employ the paradox) to use their medium as a weapon against the practice of war.

D. A.

They're All School Building Fire Escapes

Glass Enclosed at Brighton So Children Can Have Fire Drill on Rainy Days

By a Staff Photographer

The Tube Type—Children Slide Down

The Common Type—Children Walk Down

South Manchester Man Is Nominated For Treasury Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP) — Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, said today President Roosevelt had selected Dr. Edward G. Dolan of South Manchester, Conn., as register of the Treasury, a $6000 a year position.

The senator expected the nomination to be submitted to the Senate today or tomorrow. Both he and Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) also of Connecticut, have agreed, he said, that they would make no effort to block the nomination.

Postmaster General Farley, it was known in Connecticut political sources, has been seeking to find a place for Dr. Dolan since the Senate rejected his nomination as Connecticut collector of internal revenue three years ago.

Dr. Dolan was one of the first Connecticut democratic leaders to announce his support of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidential nomination in 1932.

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Famed Berkshire Festival Begins Building Drive

(Continued From Page 9)

beauty of "Tanglewood" and be adaptable to any future extension of festival plans.

Site Already Inspected

The festival will be repeated next year, six concerts scattered over two weeks. But Dr. Koussevitsky has hinted that large choral works, perhaps even opera, may be included in the future, and for these a more ambitious stage would be needed than for straight symphony concerts. Eliel Saarinen of Cranbrook, Mich., the architect, already has inspected the site.

This summer's festival began with an all-Beethoven program, and ended last night with an all-Brahms concert. It was kept, most of the visitors felt, consistently on as high a plane as any festival in the world.

Ford Tax Appeal To Start All Over

With a five-year struggle of the Ford Motor Company against the tax assessment on its plant and offices in Somerville, Mass., virtually ended in a tie, a new battle will be started soon before the State Tax Appeals Board.

This was indicated today by David H. Fulton, city solicitor of Somerville, who said both sides had agreed to scrap the results of the first trial before the appeals board and hold another.

In 1932, the Ford company protested an assessment of $1,752,000 on its assembly plant, offices and 1,336,917 feet of ground in Somerville. The case was argued before the appeals board, but no decision was given. Recently, the entire personnel of the board has been changed.

As a result, both the city and company now wish to restate their cases before the new board.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Monday. "A Survey of American Painting." Through Sept. 25. Exhibit of the Week No. 10: "Goya—the Revolutionary." Through Aug. 20. Recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed through Labor Day.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, closed through Sept. 13.

Boston Athenaeum— Exhibition by Bulfinch and his contemporaries. Also books, manuscripts and photographs.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of water colors, oils and pastels by members. Through Aug. 28.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors.

Goodspeed's — Audubon "Quadruples." Through August.

Boston Public Library—Anniversary exhibition of Little, Brown Company publications Through Aug. 22.

Holman's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, ethnology, dolls, live museum.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

$1,000,000 on airports, the improving of runways, safety strips, hangars, grading, surfacing and other work in Maine. When the work now being done is completed, Maine's air-mail route is expected to be on par with any in the country.

Brann for Governor?

While he has made no statement definitely to that effect, political leaders have interpreted various remarks recently made by former Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democrat, as meaning that he likely will either seek a third term as governor next year, or be a candidate for Congress. More weight attaches to the former proposition.

"If I am governor of Maine, I will extensively advertise Maine as the best health insurance in the world," the former Democratic leader was quoted as saying at Old Orchard this week. The statement caused political leaders to prick up their ears.

Previously, speaking in Lewiston at a Democratic women's club rally, Mr. Brann predicted Maine would slide overwhelmingly back into the Democratic column in 1938. Maine needs a Democratic Legislature, he said.

It is felt generally that the Democrats will make capital of the manner in which leading Republicans have pushed the unpopular sales tax issue upon the people. Many believe their insistence upon passage of the referendum for the sales tax will hurt the Republican Party greatly in the next election. Unquestionably, this move already has served to split Republican ranks to a certain extent. It could not do otherwise, it is believed, in view of the opposition to the sales tax among the grange and farm voters —bulwarks of Republican strength.

Modernization Need Seen

The recent bank robbery at Livermore Falls—third in the history of Maine—has caused some agitation for an improved police communication system—preferably a radio system to cover the entire state.

The delay which occurred before officers in surrounding territories could be notified is believed to have been responsible for the get-away which the three armed men successfully maneuvered after holding up employees and scooping up $2607.

Then, after law enforcement officers, co-operating with Massachusetts police, arrested two suspects and brought them to Androscoggin county jail, it became apparent that Maine statutes also need some modernizing if Maine is to keep up with modern methods in crime. According to county officials, there is no statute in Maine legally covering the matter of armed bank robbery. Therefore two Boston men were held on charges of larceny and released, pending a hearing, under $7500 bonds each.

While the matter of the police radio involves considerable expense and probably more money than the state could now afford, it is believed that at the next legislative session steps will be taken to see that bank robbery is properly covered in the criminal statutes.

Bath Shipyards Active

The historic shipping city of Bath, now basking in the reflected glory of the Ranger's cup triumphs, since the Vanderbilt ship was constructed in her shipyards, hailed, this week, the announcement at Washington that construction of two destroyers has been awarded the Bath Iron Works, Inc.

The two 1600-ton destroyers will cost $4,953,750 each and probably assure the Bath shipyards of a near record business this year. Besides the Ranger, five destroyers, five trawlers and a ferry have been built this year at the Bath yards.

Not since the era of the wooden ship has the city seen such activity in its shipyards.

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Fourteen Students Win Certificates

Having been able to make up school work missed during the past year or two, four boys and 10 girls ranging in age from 10 to 20, received certificates yesterday in Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe College, at the closing exercises of a special summer school arranged by a committee headed by Mrs. Malcolm B. Stone.

This was the fifth summer in which the school has been held and the second in which it has been conducted on the Radcliffe campus, through the generosity of the college officials.

Among the teachers this year were eight Radcliffe students who served without honorarium as individual tutors, Mrs. Ruth Pierce Kenyon, home instructor in the Boston school department, acted as supervisor.

Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

of his radio speech at the Maine grocers' picnic yesterday to criticism of the Maine State Grange, of which he is a member, for opposing the tax, calling its position a reversal of the stand Grange members of the Legislature took.

He declared they favored not a 1 per cent selective tax, but "a 2 per cent sales tax and a 2 per cent income tax."

The Grange published a last-minute advertisement declaring, "Regardless of any statement made or to be made by any officer, past or present, the Maine State Grange is squarely opposed to the sales tax."

The leading campaigner against the tax, State Senator Roy L. Fernald, Winterport, accused the Republican "Old Guard" of using methods of "gangdom" to win support of the measure.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Meet the Stars"	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Old Timers' Night	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Frances Langford	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Or.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Piano duo	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: talks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	John Herrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jazz Nocturne: narrator;	Message to Motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists	soloists; orchestra	Network speakers
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy;	Maine store relay	Wallenstein, Orchestra;	Let's Visit; home inter-	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45 soloists; orch.	Kidoodlers; quartet	mixed chorus	views	Herb's Orchestra
9:00 Shakespeare Cycle:	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Chicago Civic Opera	Detective Drama
9:15 "As You Like It";	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Co.; Tito Schipa	Detective Drama
9:30 Frank Morgan;	Eugene O'Neill Cycle:	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Symphonic Strings:	Amateur Hour
9:45 Elissa Landi	"Where the Cross Is	orchestra; soloists	Wallenstein's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Or.	Made," with Henry	Lullaby Lady; quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or.	Hull; players	soloists; orchestra	mon Michaux	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:30 "Your Neck of the	Nat. Forum: talk, Rep.	"Music for Moderns";	"Pageant of Melody";	Girls' trio
10:45 Woods"; "Neb."	Hamilton Fish	"Music for Moderns"	vocalist; Henry Weber's	D. Brissette's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sport program	Seger Ellis's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Codolban's Orchestra	Network sport program	Benny Meroff's Orch
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orch.	St. Paul Pops	Codolban's Orchestra	Network sport program	Benny Meroff's Orch

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Dear Columbia";	Breakfast Club, solo-	"Houseboat Hannah";	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 "Dear Columbia";	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Song recital, music	"As You Like It"	Kidder's concert	Morning Carnival	Melodies; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"; news	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Jean Evans, songs
10:30 Piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Ellen Terry; orchestra
11:15 "Mr. Sunshine"	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Recorded music	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00 "Rythmaires"	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organ recital	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Stroller's Matinee: so-	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	loists; orchestra	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Organ recital	Organ recital	Lion's Club speaker
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: guest	Marjorie Mills Hour	Soloist and piano	Lion's Club speaker
2:00 "Romany Trail"	speakers; Walter Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Claire Dillon, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	fuss's Homesteaders Or.	Piano recital	"Remote Control"	Studio interview
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports	"Curtain Time"; solo-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Local dance music	Sport reports	ists; piano; organ
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks; variety	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. New	Afternoon musicale
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks; variety	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	York Giants game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Concert Hall"	Kidoodlers; quartet	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees vs. New	Sport reports
3:45 "Concert Hall"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	York Giants game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees vs. New	Sport reports
4:15 The Novelteers	Club Matinee; variety	"Personal Column"	York Giants game	Sport reports
4:30 "Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Bees vs. New	Sport reports
4:45 "Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	York Giants game	Sport reports
5:00 Legion program	Al Bernard; quartet	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Piano recital	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalists	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal varieties	Lon Benick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"The Fact Finder"	Legion speaker
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet Music:	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Bill Parsons;	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Warnow Orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	soloists; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Popular orchestra;	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45 vocal soloists	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Robin Hood Dell con-	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	cert: symphony orches-	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	ductor	Rhodes; R. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Jack Brown's Orchestra
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Robin Hood Dell	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 E. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Shep Fields's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	Harold Stern's Orch.	Benny Meroff's Orch.
11:45 Shep Fields's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	Harold Stern's Orch.	Benny Meroff's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with practically every newspaper and magazine in the country telling you that now is the time to convince the family that this is the time of the year to buy that fur coat you've been talking about for so long . . . before the prices advance . . . it behooves us to let you know just what it is that the furriers are showing this year. So, while you were at home by an electric fan, we were trekking thither and yon in the interests of the cool moments during the next few months (we hope!).

May we first of all suggest that a fur coat is usually considered an investment? Hence it isn't an item that should be picked up in just any shop at all. There are all kinds and grades of furs . . . and coats that look like fur to the uninitiated shriek "kitty" to those who really know. Consequently it's better to leave your money in a shop where you can depend on what you're buying. Time was when a fur coat was purchased only in a strictly "fur store" . . . but inasmuch as the fur departments of the better shops and department stores are manned by buyers and salesgirls who know the ins and outs of the business, this is no longer the case. Nearly all the department stores nowadays carry furs . . . and the furriers at the tip of our tongue at the moment include Edward P. Kakas & Sons, 93 Newbury Street; Cantor Bros., 165 Tremont Street; W. Davidson, 175 Tremont Street; Vengrow's, at 1374A Beacon Street, Brookline; Steele-Litvin, 380 Boylston Street; Spaulding & Reidel, Inc., 376 Boylston Street; W. V. Slocum, 647 Boylston Street; A. Schlinsky, 1008 Boylston Street; Otto J. Piehler's, 363 Boylston Street, and Edward's Fur Shop at 168 Tremont Street.

♣ ♣ ♣

Detailing Characterizes The New Fur Coats

Recalling the day when fur coats were coats we wore for warmth, and warmth alone, inasmuch as they were so big and loose and bulky there was little, or no style to them (so bulky in fact that we can remember planning on having room for one more in the car "if Sibyl didn't decide to wear her muskrat coat"!), it is perhaps the grand detailing which characterizes the new coats that we go for particularly. And the (for the most part) sleek lines on which today's (and tomorrow's) coats are built! Ultra slim and decidedly flattering lines are given particularly in the "let out" furs which tend to show off the natural stripe and beauty of the fur. As in the mink . . . just to start with our own preference.

Skunk is coming right into its own . . . in the short, boxy models with the tiny stand-up collars, and wide sleeves. Most of the time the fur has been handled in narrow strips, which gives it a much richer, decidedly different appearance . . . and they start at around $200. However, this is one coat to watch out for . . . for unless you are tall, slim, and know all about how to carry it off, steer clear of it. Otherwise you're likely to be just one more short, chunky girl.

♣ ♣ ♣

Capes of All Varieties High on Fashion List

Short, long, and in-between capes are in for their share of attention again. This fact lets you have a little cape made up out of the old fur coat . . . and gives you the necessary excuse to buy a new one (as if you needed any!). Or, you may prefer a little fur sweater . . . which really isn't much like a sweater at all; rather it is a simple, short bolero. You are going to see a lot of them worn over bright-colored jersey dresses this fall, and you'll find that many a three-piece ensemble has its own little fur jacket along with it. Which won't make you feel too badly, we're sure. Especially when you can fit it in with other dresses you already have. Then, of course, if you can manage, you can always step up your tailleur with a couple of gorgeous silver fox furs . . . or you might even manage a luscious red fox cape that has a way of working itself into your afternoon or evening engagements very nicely.

Raccoon coats will no doubt always have an appeal for the younger college set . . . as well as their parents who sign the checks. Inasmuch as they wear like iron. And they're not as heavy as they once were . . . yet they have the warmth that the outdoor girl demands. The same is true of muskrat . . . another one of those "let-out" furs, and into which more styling and shaping goes each year.

Black persian lamb seems to be one of the darlings of fashion . . . and regardless of whether it's made up in the long fitted models or the casual three-quarter, flared coats . . . it has a something about it that's rich. This is one of the furs that is now worn by everybody . . . whereas it was but a few years ago that it was considered one of "mother's furs." And the same is true of sealskin. Which fur, incidentally, is being shown this season in Safari brown . . . a color that is important in the fashion world and becoming to all types. And its pliancy, which makes it so susceptible to draped effects, is due to the well over one hundred processes which are necessary to dress the sealskin . . . so we are told.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature)

Gladiolus Exhibit To Trace Century Of Developments

In the summer of 1837 the gardener to the Duke of Arenberg hybridized two wild gladiolus species, G. psittacinus and G. cardinalis to produce the hybrid G. gandavensis. This single hybrid of 1837 has developed into nearly 8000 varieties in 1937, a hundred years later.

On Wednesday, Aug. 18, from 2 to 9 p. m. and Thursday, Aug. 19, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., flower lovers of Greater Boston will have an opportunity to see the gladiolus of 1837 as well as the latest of 1937. The New England Gladiolus Society is holding its 18th and largest show at Horticultural Hall, Boston. The show, which is free to the public, will be, without question, the finest gladiolus show ever held in New England.

This year Bostonians are fortunate to be able to see flowers shown by exhibitors from many distant points. Growers are coming from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, including the largest gladiolus grower in the United States. Also all the old favorites from the New England States will be present.

The society has many new and unusual ideas in flower arrangements with gladiolus predominating. Both individuals and garden clubs are competing for awards in arrangement classes.

New Hampshire Drys Oppose Hotel Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16—The New Hampshire House of Representatives will hold a public hearing this week on the Senate-approved measure which provides that first-class summer resort hotels may dispense beer and liquor to bona fide guests of the hostelry without serving food. The hearing will give the opposition a chance to be heard.

The backers of the "liberalized" measure are summer hotel operators. They argue that it is necessary for them to be able to dispense beer and liquor in this manner because visitors oppose the present plan whereby they must buy food whether or not they want it in order to purchase drinks. People not bona fide guests of the hotel would not have this service, but would be required to purchase food as at the present time.

Drys have opposed all similar moves on the assumption that they lean toward the bar-room. Other attempts to "liberalize" the state liquor laws during the current legislative session have met with defeat.

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Officials Named to Lecture In N. H. Classes for Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16—Massachusetts' prestige for alert policing has gained recognition in this State. Several members of the Massachusetts State Police have been invited to lecture at the police training school to be held at the University of New Hampshire in Durham from Aug. 23 to Sept. 17, on subjects ranging from ballistics to the manner of testifying in court.

The list of instructors selected from the Bay State are as follows:

Capt. Charles Van Amburgh, ballistics expert; Capt. John Stokes, who will speak on investigation of crimes; Capt. Michael Barrett, police practices and procedure; Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, attendance and manner of testifying in court; Lieut. Joseph Walker, laboratory aids in criminal detection; Sergt. Julius Toelken, photography and criminal identification; Police Commissioner Paul G. Kirk, who will emphasize police organization, discipline and morale.

The training school has also reached into Massachusetts for its instructor in jiu jitsu, marksmanship and photography of accidents and crime scenes. Corp. Wilfred Sirois is the choice.

New Hampshire instructors include Bertram Wentworth of Dover, speaker on the "Origin and Development of Criminal Identification"; Chief Justice William H. Sawyer of the New Hampshire Superior Court who will speak on rules of evidence in criminal cases; Assistant Attorney General Dudley Orr, "Forms of Indictments and complaints" and "New Legislation Affecting the Police Department"; Merrimack County Solicitor Willoughby A. Colby, "Relationship between the Police and County Solicitors"; Deputy Superintendent Ralph W. Caswell of the state Police Department, "Methods of Investigation"; Representative Donald G. Matson of Concord, "Definitions of Crime" and "Aspects of Crime Considered in Obtaining Evidence."

The New Hampshire state police force has been divided into two shifts, each to attend the classes for 10 days. Sessions will run from Mondays to Fridays, leaving the entire force available for the heavy duties of the weak ends. While one group is in class, the other will double on police duties. Capt. James H. Hayes is in charge of training.

Where City Children Discover Joys of Country

By a Staff Photographer

Nursery Camp

Playing in the Sand Is Great Fun for the Youngest Guests

Scenes at Morgan Memorial Farm at South Athol, Mass.

Above Right—Young Girls Mirrored in a Pool at the George A. Downey Camp. Lower Left—A Group of Farm Buildings. Lower Right—Two Boys Stop to Get a Drink at the Farm's Mineral Water Spring

Testimony of Eyewitnesses Refuted In Classroom Tests by Criminologist

Prof. Albert Morris, criminologist of Boston University, has some testimony to refute "eye witness" testimony.

Asking his students to describe a recent visitor to his class, he obtained many incorrect answers, from which he deduces that much "eye witness" testimony in criminal trials is "over-valued."

Observers recalled that at the trial of Bruno Hauptmann for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., "eye witnesses" were produced by both sides who said they "saw" Hauptmann in different cities at the same time.

Hauptmann's conviction actually was based on evidence which had no relation to human memory—the handwriting of the ransom notes, the construction of the kidnap ladder, the possession of the numbered ransom bills—so-called circumstantial evidence.

Eyewitness Testimony

Professor Morris said three days after a young woman appeared before one of his classes momentarily he asked the students to describe the visitor.

Several students insisted the visitor was a man and described "him."

Sixteen students estimated her age at anywhere from 20 to 30 years old, and said they were from 75 to 90 per cent positive that their answer was correct. She was 23.

Only one half the class recalled she wore eyeglasses and but two, Professor Morris said, remembered her olive complexion.

Testimony Not Infallible

"An eyewitness may be called in court many weeks or months after a crime to describe the criminal and often makes a 'positive' identification," Professor Morris said. "As a matter of fact, many a man has been convicted of a serious crime because a witness probably has been honestly mistaken."

Scoffers at the belief in the infallibility of "eyewitnesses" often climax their attacks by jokingly pointing out that the phrase itself is incorrect. Since one who witnesses a scene must use his or her eyes, the phrase is redundant. The word "witness" is sufficient.

In Boston Today

(Continued From Page 9)

Quinn, to trial for alleged violation of the corrupt practices act.

The bill asked that, if Mr. Foley failed to start proceedings against Mr. Quinn, the court remove Mr. Foley from office. The District Attorney is himself a candidate for mayor of Boston.

Warm Wave Due to Return

After a short week-end respite, Boston is headed for another week of intense heat, according to the Weather Bureau. Chief Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes forecast temperatures in the 90's for the coming days. Statistically, as well as in other respects, yesterday was ideal, said Mr. Noyes. The maximum temperature was 81 and the minimum 66, which occurred early this morning.

By 11 o'clock, the mercury had risen to 85 but with only 46 per cent of humidity. Mr. Noyes said that the thermometer might go to 89 or higher today but would not reach the record, made in 1928, of 95 degrees.

The forecast for Boston is: Fair and moderately warm today and tonight. Tuesday, generally fair and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate winds, mostly southwesterly.

Aliens Not Barred Bay State Aid

There is nothing in Massachusetts law to cut off welfare aid from those legally resident in the Commonwealth but not citizens of the United States, Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, declared Saturday, after City Councillor Henry Selvitella of East Boston had called for the law on the subject.

City Councillor Robert Gardiner Wilson of Boston, a candidate for mayor, recently introduced an order into the council calling for an opinion from the city law department as to the legality of welfare payments to resident aliens.

Mr. Wilson asserted then that for every $1000 of valuation, city taxpayers are paying $2.75 for the care of indigent aliens. Aroused by this presentation of the situation Mr. Selvitella asked for Commissioner McCarthy's findings on the point.

"Fortunately for all of us," Mr. McCarthy replied, "the framers of the Massachusetts laws relating to relief were endowed with the God-given virtue of charity in its highest sense, and made provision for the care of all classes of people resident in the Commonwealth irrespective of any legal technicalities or social maladjustments.

"The result has been that Massachusetts stands proudly in the forefront of states in the care of her less fortunate residents.

"Unfortunately, however, we do occasionally meet, even in this day and age, those who would deprive the aged, the unemployed, and their children of the bare necessities of life on the grounds of technicalities alone."

Drinkers to Lose Weymouth Jobs

Street department workers in Weymouth who report in an intoxicated condition following pay day, may now be discharged by Thomas J. Kelly, superintendent of the department, without fear of pressure for their reinstatement from the Weymouth selectmen, Everett E. Callahan, one of the selectmen, informed Mr. Kelly Saturday.

"There has been a condition in this town for years," Mr. Callahan told the superintendent, "where men on the street department made the superintendent feel that if they were fired, some selectman would intercede.

"I am informed that the street department workers have been reporting for work in the morning in an intoxicated condition.

"Although it is true that the superintendent of streets is in a very political position, being appointed by the selectmen, he now need have no fear in laying off any men who report for duty in an inebriated condition the day after pay day."

Mr. Callahan spoke for the selectmen as a whole, after discussing the matter with them, he said.

Goodwin Quizzed By Governor

Officials of York, Maine, were invited to face Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today, in a private session before Gov. Charles F. Hurley, following charges that the Registrar made unqualified remarks recently concerning the arrest of a Massachusetts automobile operator in the Maine summer resort for mixing liquor with driving.

The Governor called the conference in response to a request by George C. Cobb, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, that the Maine resort be permitted a hearing. It seems that the offending Massachusetts driver, reputed by Mr. Goodwin to have taken one glass of beer at dinner before climbing behind the wheel, was held overnight by the police and then fined $100.

Mr. Goodwin thereafter warned Massachusetts drivers not to drink in York if they intended to continue to drive their cars. He also addressed a few remarks to York officials which these officials resented on the charge that Mr. Goodwin did not know the facts of the case.

Brookline Plans New High School

A new high school is one of the chief items to be debated by Brookline selectmen on Sept. 14, when they meet to consider a supplementary budget of $635,898 and 12 other articles. This information was contained in a warrant released by the selectmen today.

A total of $515,000 is being asked for the high school project. This is $135,000 more than was estimated last February.

Resettle

(Continued From Page 9)

wich, Connecticut, visited the farm, and found out that Mr. Domurad, though not long experienced in farming, was industrious, frugal and honest. He saw the skill with which Mrs. Domurad had succeeded in converting even a crude barn into a semblance of home for her large family.

There were yellow curtains at the kitchen windows, her stove was polished, her white sink was spotless, even though all the water for the family needs must be drawn from a well outside the barn. At night the children climbed a ladder to the loft bed-room over the kitchen, and there they slept where they could hear the lowing of the cattle.

Here was a family that had shown great adaptability and courage amid hardship. The supervisor drew up with Domurad a careful farm plan, and pointed out ways and means by which greater income could be derived from the farm. A loan of $500 was advanced. With this money the Domurads paid $125 in back taxes, bought a horse, baby chicks, seed, and fertilizer, and made repairs on their brooder house and barn.

Home-Management Plan

The home management supervisor of the Resettlement Administration came out and talked with Mrs. Domurad. They drew up a home management plan, in which were estimated what living costs of the family would be on an annual basis. Mrs. Domurad found that by raising and preserving more home-grown foods, she could realize a substantial saving on her grocery bill, leaving more cash for other subsistence needs. The supervisor gave her instructions in canning, and she put up enough fruits and vegetables to carry her family through the winter.

Last March Mr. Domurad paid back $100 on his loan, when the first payment came due. His farming practices have improved, since he is co-operative and willing to learn. He no longer is on relief. A large garden is under cultivation. The foundation is dug for a new house. The family will not have to spend another winter in the barn, if plans go well.

Aid Montana Flood Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT PECK, Mont.—Army engineers in charge of work at Fork Peck have been advised that allotments for two flood control projects in this district have been approved: Glasgow on Milk River and at Saco on Beaver Creek. For the work at Glasgow $25,800 and at Saco $26,800 have been allocated. All rights of way are to be procured by the municipality concerned.

Farm Holidays Provided For Needy City Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 16—The grandest place in the world so far as some 418 underprivileged children from Boston's tenement districts are concerned, is the "big Morgan Memorial farm" here, where sunshine and fresh air are unadulterated, milk comes from cows and vegetables are not in cans.

Because Morgan Memorial has so many friends in Massachusetts, it is able to offer to an increasingly large number of needy Boston folk each year, "not charity but a chance" to gain some of the privileges families in the middle class income brackets take for granted. Fathers without work, mothers in need of vacations, girls who need good food and clean surroundings, boys who have no home—all are helped and given a chance to grow mentally and physically amid a country environment sharply contrastive with the life they leave behind them.

Friends have provided more than 700 acres of farm and woodland, a score or more of buildings, and a mineral spring which is the principal asset in the soda water business providing cash for the summer camps. As for maintenance the daily work of several hundred people being helped in the Goodwill Industries, probably the best example in New England of co-operative self-help, provides channels of right activity for people of all varieties of occupations. All the vegetables and several hundred chickens, as well as several cows and goats are raised at the farm. The vegetables and live stock provide food for the children and staff while the herd of goats provide Angora goat hair for especially fine blankets.

A visit to South Athol where the "Mohawk Trail Industries" are carried on as an adjunct to the Fresh Air Camps soon convinces that here is a movement in which no good thing is wasted and many useless things are made useful. Old sweaters, bathing suits and the like that come in Morgan Memorial "Goodwill bags," are washed, sterilized and remade into blankets. Broken furniture is repaired and sent along for an additional period of usefulness. Old shoes are resoled and put back into service. Even worthless furniture and hopeless shoes are not thrown away but sold for fuel.

At the rug factory where old fashioned carpets are cut up and refashioned into beautiful, serviceable rugs once more, even the dirt and waste that comes from their handling is saved and sold to a roofing concern for a binder. More than $600 went into the Fresh Air Camps last year from this source alone.

One of the most delightful spots on the property is the mossy glen where Morgan Memorial's mineral water bubbles up from rocky crevices deep down in the earth. Rare blooms like the radiant cardinal flower help make the spot a delightful one and visitors are invited to try what has been pronounced the finest known mineral spring in the state. A friend of Morgan Memorial gave this spot and other friends helped establish a bottling works where the mineral water is bottled in three flavors of soda water for sale among those who want to help keep the summer camps running. No attempt is made, however, to enter the commercial field in competition with established firms.

One of the finest activities of Morgan Memorial is "Goodwill House," the answer to the wandering boy problem, the youth who is bewildered by his introduction to the world outside his family, often socially disinherited or misguided. He comes to the camp here from the Traveler's Aid Society, the police department, Home for Little Wanderers, etc., and is fed, clothed, sheltered and given an opportunity to do useful work on the farm, for which he gets a small wage. In the fall and winter jobs in Boston are provided for him and if he desires a way is opened for him to continue his schooling.

Boys on probation are frequently referred to the Goodwill House when it is determined that it is best for the boy to leave his home or the local community for a specified length of time. The House stands ready to welcome such a youth into its program and to surround him with such influence and such an active program that a transformation of his attitudes and viewpoints takes place.

Cash payment for labor to a boy who has never known what it means to have money all his own which he has earned honestly, often works a substantial adjustment in his character. Intensive case work is carried on and no boy is kept on an institutional basis longer than can be helped. Fundamentally it is aimed to place a boy on an independent basis of living and working as soon as he is deemed ready for such a basis.

Tomorrow is visitors day at the South Athol camps, a day both counselors and campers have been looking forward to for several weeks. Both will have an opportunity to show parents and interested guests just how much eight weeks away from the grime and heat of city streets can mean to the youngsters. Through them it is hoped to reach some 500 or more homes each year, bringing to each rays of sunshine and lessons of cleanliness taught at camp.

As the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, the man who built up the various activities of Morgan Memorial in Boston and South Athol, once said in an interview, "Even if Boston were the only place in the world where such a type of community service is being practiced, it would still be monumental."

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

defect in the present Connecticut and Merrimac compacts, the provisions that the states shall own the land and projects. That would require the Federal Government to make an outright grant of 70 per cent or more to the states, for if the latter own the project the only federal control left would in essence be some minor control by the Secretary of War over the operation of the project," he repeated.

"These facts are a surrender of the power rights asserted by the Federal Government in the Federal Power Act of 1920, which was the culmination of a long fight between the Government and private interests. If the present compacts are approved, the Government has no longer the right to give preference to states, cities and public bodies in the matter of power. So we would have four states outside the provisions of the Federal Power Act of 1920.

"These compacts would give for 999 years a peculiar sectional preference to these four New England states, not possessed by the 44 other states," Mr. McNinch continued.

The Federal Power Commission chairman praised the Casey resolution as 'sound and the most expeditious method for getting flood control." All that will now be necessary, he said, will be for states to agree on a division of local costs and on a selection of land to be acquired.

"Those who are interested in flood control would, it seems to me, welcome the Casey-Brown resolution," he added "If this resolution is approved I see no difficulty and little necessary delay in securing actual flood control construction.

Calls Pacts Involved

"I will make no guess why the New England states found so much difficulty in drawing up simple flood control pacts as provided by the 1936 law. If they had followed the law, flood control could actually be under way there now, I should think. The pacts they did draw up are certainly involved and I am convinced go way beyond the 1936 flood control law."

Representative Clason of Springfield, Mass., sought to prove that the Casey-Brown resolution establishes a national policy, which, for instance, could be utilized in the Mississippi region and would permit two states to have the Government enter a third without its consent and take flood control sites. Mr. McNinch said that in general he believes if the Casey resolution could apply to New England, it could apply to other sections.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Normandie	Aug. 18	Southampton	Aug. 23	Aug. 17	8:00 pm	Aug. 18	10:00 am
‡Pres. Harding	Aug. 18	Queenstown	Aug. 23	Aug. 17	8:00 pm	Aug. 18	8:00 am
†Aquitania	Aug. 18	Cherbourg	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	8:00 pm	Aug. 18	8:00 am
Bremen	Aug. 19	Cherbourg	Aug. 25	Aug. 19	1:00 pm	Aug. 19	8:00 pm
**Berengaria	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
††Paris	Aug. 21	Havre	Aug. 28	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
§Comte de Savoia	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	9:00 am
Hamburg	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 29	Aug. 21	1:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Manulani	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 26	4:00 pm	Aug. 26	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Aug. 21	Aug. 16	4:00 pm	Aug. 16	8:00 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Aug. 28	Aug. 23	4:00 pm	Aug. 23	8:00 pm

*Except Irish Free State. ‡Irish Free State only. †Special address France and Great Britain only. **Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ††France only. §Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Worcester Hears 'Sweatshop Pay' Charges Hurled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16—Claims that "sweatshop" wages of $3 a day are being paid to women clerks in the City Treasurer's Office here have resulted in the usual brisk system of charge hurling between city officials—but so far the pay of the employees in question remains the same.

In a published attack on conditions in city departments recently sent to Mayor John S. Sullivan, Councilman Joseph V. Landner (R) said he referred "especially to the 30 young ladies who are employed in the City Treasurer's Office at the average weekly wage of $14.00 each. . . . If we can afford to build community houses and recreation centers, we can certainly afford to pay our employees a fair living wage," said Mr. Landner. "The City of Worcester can hardly expect a young lady to pay for her board and room and clothes out of wages of approximately $3 a day."

Treasurer Harold J. Tunison and Mayor Sullivan have endeavored to throw blame for the situation on each other's shoulders. Mayor Sullivan, pointing to election politics, declared that wages would be higher had it not been for "the $38,000 that was taken through carelessness from the Treasurer's Department by a former employee. . . ."

A chart of the wages in the offices of several city departments shows the Treasurer's Office to be the lowest, with an average of $22.59 weekly. Other departments range as follows:

Auditing	$25.75
City Clerk's Office	24.63
Public Library	32.83
Assessors	31.31
Buildings	38.53

Scrap Exports

(Continued From Page 9)

are attracting world attention—is the best customer of the scrap iron trade, taking nearly half of the total shipped from Boston during the first five months of this year—43,786 tons—while in that period a year ago, Japan took only 1266 tons of the 54,928-ton total exported from Boston.

Indications point to 1937 being the biggest year the scrap metal industry has ever known, according to Chelsea dealers, who say that the export business—big as it is—constitutes merely a "drop in the bucket" compared with domestic consumption.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day (final) 427,250
1937 sales to date 108,183,000
1936 sales to date 208,601,911

Most Issues Off On Profit Taking In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The path of least resistance was downward for the general run of leaders in today's stock market.

While a handful of specialties managed to overcome light offerings, declines of fractions to a point or more were well distributed near the final hour.

Dealings were small from the start. The turnover was at the rate of about 650,000 shares. Steels dipped substantially at the opening, although a few pared their losses before the finish.

Bonds and commodities were mixed. Japanese dollar loans were notably weak as that country was confronted with extraordinary expenditures in its conflict with China.

Steels Generally Easy

On the losing end during the greater part of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, Loew's, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Interstate Department Stores, American Radiator, North American, American Water Works, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Allied Chemical and Timken Roller Bearing got up about two each at the best. Narrow to up a point or so were Mullins Manufacturing, Canada Dry, Colorado and Southern, Armour, Wilson and Company, Deere, Studebaker, Packard, Houston Oil, Tidewater Oil, Bucyrus Erie, Bendix and Detroit Edison.

International Telephone was in supply as a result of the trouble at Shanghai although the company's interest in the Shanghai Telephone Company represents only about 1,15 per cent of its total investment.

Chesapeake Corporation backed away along with Alleghany Corporation following action of a Baltimore court in enjoining a proposed merger between these concerns.

Good earnings statements elicited no especial response from Armstrong Cork, Pacific Gas, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Monsanto Chemical. Boeing, with first half net nearly three times that of the 1936 period, gave ground easily.

Japanese Bonds Drop

Japanese bonds hit the down trail today as news of the Far Eastern clash centered trading attention on that group.

Losses of 1 to more than 2 points were recorded in Japanese Government and corporation issues, including the Japan 6½s, Great Consolidated Electric Power 7s, Taiwan Electric Power 5½s, Tokyo City 5½s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s.

The decline here echoed a drop in Chinese and Japanese loans in London.

Elsewhere in the bond market top grade domestic issues started the new week at a somewhat wobbly gait but liquidation generally was small. Several U. S. Treasury issues yielded for minor losses in narrow trading despite reports the administration still was determined to keep expenditures within limits that would permit curtailment of new borrowing.

Small gains in Anaconda Copper 4½s, Pacific Gas 3⅜s and Shell Union 3½s were offset by fractional declines in Santa Fe 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Consolidated Edison 3¾s, International Hydroelectric 6s and Texas Corporation 3½s.

Cuba 5½s lost more than a point but most foreign issues, aside from the Japanese, were little changed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Small losses predominated among active industrial shares on the curb exchange in late trading today as the weekend news failed to inspire bulls to resume the initiative.

Most mining shares retreated fractionally as leading metals tended to ease following a recent advance. Newmont, Hudson Bay Consolidated Copper and Eagle Picher were among the losers.

A few oil shares nosed ahead fractionally, including Sun Ray, Imperial and International Petroleum. But gains were offset by losses in Gulf, American Cyanamid "B," Cord, Pitney-Bowes, Crocker Wheeler and Technicolor.

Utilities mostly marked time in a narrow orbit.

Corn Prices Spurt On Damage Report

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Flurried buying as well as notable upturns of prices took place in the corn market today following reports of widespread 15 per cent crop damage.

The damage advices came chiefly from Nebraska, South Dakota, Northwest Iowa and Southern Minnesota. Hot winds together with lack of moisture were asserted to have caused the corn crop to "fire."

At the close, corn futures ranged from ⅝ to 2¼ cents above Saturday's finish. Sept. 99-99½, Dec. 68⅜-½, wheat ¼-⅝ down, Sept. $1.11⅝-½, Dec. $1.12¼-⅜, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Late dealings in today's stock market were featureless, the far east situation overshadowing all favorable developments and traders were reluctant to take on new commitments. Gilt edged securities, foreign bonds, and shipping shares sold lower, Rails were mixed. Transatlantic issues were firm exceptions, some of which closed higher.

Paris: The bourse was closed in observance of Assumption Day.

Liverpool: Wheat futures sagged and closed 1¾d to 2¼d net lower. Cotton futures lost 12 to 16 points.

—A—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in Hdds	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug11
85	65¼	Acme Steel (4)	10	86	83½	86	Aug13
22⅜	16	Adams Exp (.30g)	17	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28½	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	4	34	34	34	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Advance Rumely	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	72¾	72	72¾	— ⅝
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	9	13	11½	13	+ ½
9¾	5⅞	Allegheny	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
35½	33	Allen Ind pf	1	34	34	34	Aug14
80¾	34½	Allegr pf (80) ww	3	35½	35	35½	+ ⅝
39	34	Allegr pf (80) ww	1	34	34	34	— ½
82½	36	Allegr pr pf	3	37	36	37	Aug 4
46⅝	30½	Alleg-Ltl (1.20g)	3	39¼	38	38	— ½
27½	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
268½	210	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	2	241½	241	241½	+1½
17½	17	Allied Kid (1a)	1	17	17	17	
33½	30	Allied Mills (2g)	2	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
21⅞	16	Allied Stores (.30a)	21	20¾	20	20¼	— ½
88	74	Allied Stores pf (6)	1	7	78	78	+ ½
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	18	72	71½	72	+ ½
30¾	21⅜	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
8½	4¼	Amal Leather	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
82½	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝	Aug 5
114⅝	80	Amerada (2)	8	94	94	94	Aug12
101⅛	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	4	97½	97	97	— ¾
41⅝	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	2	38	37¼	38	
80¾	51¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	4	62¾	61¼	61¾	— ⅛
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	4	109	108½	108½	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	158¾	158¾	158¾	Aug13
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	80	80	80	— ½
33⅝	26	Am Ch & Cable (½g)	28	33⅜	31⅛	33½	— ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	143	141	143	+3
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	113	110⅝	113	Aug13
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug14
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alcohol	3	24½	24½	24⅝	— ¼
33⅜	25	Am Crystl Sug (3⅜g)	2	27¼	27	27	— ¼
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13½	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	37	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅝
58⅞	37	Am & For P 6s pf	12	47	47	47	Aug14
68⅞	45	Am & For P 6?pf	13	57	57	57	Aug14
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1¼
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii 8S (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	Aug13
11¼	6⅞	Am Hide & Leather	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	43	43	43	— ½
53¾	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	12¼	Am International	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	16	48⅝	48⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
128	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	Aug13
20⅜	18⅝	Am M & Pdy (¾g)	11	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	7¾	Am M Mat (.45g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	7	57⅞	57½	57½	+ ⅛
129⅞	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	Aug11
16⅛	7	Am Power & Light	28	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
87½	40¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	63½	62¼	63½	Aug14
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	54⅝	54⅛	54¼	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	18	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
45¾	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	48	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	27⅝	27½	27½	
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	15	97⅝	97	97⅛	— ⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	9	144¾	144¾	144⅝	Aug13
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	56½	56½	56½	Aug14
73¾	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	14	58	57⅝	57⅝	
26½	18⅝	Am Stores (1¾g)	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	Aug12
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	44	43¾	43⅞	Aug12
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	128	128	128	Aug 6
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	23	22⅝	23	+1¼
107	59¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	171	170½	170½	— ⅝
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80½	80½	80½	Aug14
103½	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ⅝
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	134½	134½	134½	Aug11
20¼	11⅝	Am Type Founders	8	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	30	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	4	93	93	93	Aug11
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	9	69¾	69¾	69¾	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	12	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug14
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	47	61⅛	60¾	60¾	—1⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	84	84	84	Aug14
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	38	38	38	— ½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	6	42	42	42	Aug14
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	117	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
9½	8¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	90½	90	90	Aug12
126	96	Armour IL pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug 6
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	22	64¾	64	64½	+ ½
16½	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
17⅞	8¾	Artloom	1	10	10	10	
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	24	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
101	85½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Aug10
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51	51	51	Aug 9
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	5	82	81¼	81¼	—1⅛
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Aug14
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	3	52	51¾	52	— ¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	17	16½	17	+ ½
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	3	25	24½	25	
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	16	30¼	29½	29½	— ½
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug12
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
52⅝	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50	50	50	Aug13
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	2	80	79⅞	80	Aug13
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (½g)	*1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Aug13
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	2	6	6	6	— ¼
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	16	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¼	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	46	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	5	95½	91	95½	Aug13
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	2	90	89¾	90	Aug13
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	15	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	32⅝	32¾	32¾	Aug14
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Aug13
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	2	31¾	30¾	30¾	—1
32	22	Barker Bros	1	27½	27½	27½	Aug14
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	16	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	1	15⅝	15⅞	15¾	Aug13
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Aug11
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112½	Aug13
15¾	11¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
85½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	27	21¼	21	21½	+ ⅛
223¾	200⅝	Benef InLn (1.32½g)	1	213¾	213¾	213¾	Aug14
62⅜	47½	Best & Co (1½a)	2	59⅝	59	59	+ ⅜
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	25	101⅛	101	101¼	— ¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	—1½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅝
38	24	Black & Decker (¾g)	1	28	28	28	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	13	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	24	36	35⅛	35⅛	—1¾
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
24¾	24¾	Bond Stores (1.60)	160	25	24½	24½	— ¼
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	6	24¼	24¼	24½	— ⅛
49¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	13	49¾	49½	49½	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	5	9½	9⅜	9½	Aug13
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	— ¼
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	21	48⅜	46⅞	47¾	+ ⅝
53⅝	41⅜	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47	47	47	Aug10
47¾	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	38	38	38	Aug14
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	4	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn-Q T pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	8	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Aug14
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	3	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Aug12
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	45	18¾	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¾
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	14	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	57	57	57	
18⅜	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.85g)	6	29⅞	29¼	29¾	
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18¼	17½	17½	Aug10
18¼	12⅜	Butler Bros (.60)	5	16½	16¾	16¼	— ¼
36⅛	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	7	6¾	7	— ⅜
33⅝	21⅛	Byers Co	1	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	29	29	29	Aug12

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	37½	37	37½	+ ⅝
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6½	3⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	16	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (⅝g)	7	16¼	16	16	— ¼
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	6	33	32¾	33	
23⅝	22½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	21	27½	26½	27	+ ⅝
17½	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	13	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	3	45⅝	45	45	Aug11
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Aug12
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	3	7⅝	7	7⅛	
191¾	138	Case (J I)	4	185	184	185	Aug13
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	6	90½	90⅜	90½	— ⅜
105¼	103½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	28⅝	Celanese (1½g)	32	38⅝	37½	37⅝	—1¼
115	108½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	—1
48¼	36½	Celotex (.80g)	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	32⅜	32	32	Aug13
13⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	4	8	8	8	
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	— ½
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13½	13½	13½	Aug 6
14½	8½	Century Rib Mf (.20g)	4	9¾	9½	9½	Aug14
86½	66	Cerro de Pasco (4)	2	74½	74½	74½	— ½
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	35	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
42½	35½	Champ Fap de P (2)	3	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
48	14¼	Checker Cab	2	19½	19½	19½	Aug13
68⅝	50⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	13	63¾	61½	61½	— ¾
100	91	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	90¾	90¼	90¼	—1¼
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	4	89	88	88	—2
4⅜	3¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Aug13
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7	7	7	
6⅝	3	Chi & N W	8	3½	3⅜	3½	
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	5	11	11	11	Aug13
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt West pf	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
32	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	28	25½	26	+ ⅛
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	5	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	11	4¾	4	4	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
43½	30	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	3	43½	42	42	— ½
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅝	C R I & P 6% of	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10½	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug14
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Aug14
23½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛

—D—

18¾	12⅞	Davega Stores (1a)	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅛	
24	18⅝	Davega Strs pf (1¾)	4	19	19	19	Aug14
143½	104⅝	Deere & Co (1g)	9	140½	139¼	140⅝	+1½
31⅞	25¼	Deere & Co pf (1.60)	1	26¾	26⅝	25½	— ⅛
29	17½	Deisel-Wem-Gill (1)	4	21	20½	20½	Aug14
58¾	33	Del & Hudson	2	38¾	37⅞	37¾	— ⅜
24½	13⅝	Del Lack & W	6	18⅜	18	18⅜	
10⅞	4	Den & Rio G W pf	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Aug11
148½	110⅝	Detroit Edison (8g)	2	114⅝	114	114	
76½	50	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60½	60⅛	60½	— ½
36½	26	Diamond Match (1a)	1	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
30⅝	22	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	3	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
23	14¾	Diam T Mot (⅝g)	3	16½	15¾	16½	— ⅛
29	20¼	Dist Corp-Seagram	2	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf cw(5)	2	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
46¾	35	Doehler Die Cas (1g)	1	38½	38½	38½	Aug14
51	38½	Dome Mines (2a)	11	43¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
12¾	8¾	Dominion Stores	1	9	9	9	Aug13
77¼	47½	Douglas Aircraft	12	58⅜	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅜
150½	115⅝	Dow Chem (2.60g)	1	125⅝	125¼	125¾	+ ⅜
55	44	Dresser A (3a)	1	44	44	44	Aug11
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1e)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27½	Aug10
1⅜	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug 2
3½	1¼	Duluth S S & A pf	*1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug10
8¼	3⅜	Dunhill Internat	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug13
17½	14	Duplan Silk	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+1⅜
180½	148½	du Pont de N (2¾g)	10	164½	163	164	— ⅝
135½	130¼	du Ponts deb (6)	1	134½	134½	134½	— ⅝

—E—

17	9¼	Eastern Rolling Mill	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug14
197¾	151	Eastman Kodak (8)	15	198	194½	198	+ ¾
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	17	35	35	35	Aug13
16	10¾	Eitingon Schild	7	13⅜	12½	13½	
39	21⅜	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	10	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	
7¾	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
48½	34⅜	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	13	41⅛	41⅛	41½	— ⅜
16	9¼	Elec Boat	13	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
26⅝	14½	Elec Pow & Light	34	23¾	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
87	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	62	Elec P & L pf	4	80½	80	80½	+1½
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (3)	2	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug14
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
60	54	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	55	55	55	Aug12
17¾	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	11	11	11	Aug13
78¾	57	Eng P S $5 pf (5k)	1	67	75	67	Aug 5
81	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½k)	1	61	61	61	Aug13
58½	55	Eng P S $6 pf (6k)	2	66	65½	66	+1
9¾	4¾	Equitable Off Bldg	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23¾	13½	Erie RR	2	15⅜	15⅛	15½

Business and Industry

Building Operations in Seven Months Up 19 P. C. Over 1936

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Air Travel Up Sharply With Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further growth in airplane passenger travel between the United States and foreign countries was shown during the fiscal year 1937 with 38,753 passengers arriving from abroad by air during the year, an increase of 10,168 passengers, or 26.2 per cent, over the total for the preceding fiscal year, it was announced by the Bureau of Customs.

Little change in the number of passengers arriving in the United States by air was recorded during the five-year period from 1930 to 1934. The pronounced upturn in 1935 was not continued in the following year, but in 1937 the number of passengers arriving in this country by airplane was almost double the average for the five-year period from 1930 to 1934 (19,978).

Florida Customs Busy

Almost three-fifths of the passengers reported (59 per cent) arrived in this country in the Florida Customs District, 22,861 passengers entering the country in Florida during the fiscal year 1937, as compared with 16,608 in 1936. Passengers arriving in districts adjacent to the Canadian Border numbered 8,501 during the past fiscal year, an increase of 65.7 per cent over the 5,131 reported during 1936. Particularly noteworthy gains were recorded in the Washington, Dakota and New York Customs Districts, the increases over 1936 amounting to 64.4, 81.2 and 56.9 per cents, respectively.

Along the Mexican Border, on the other hand, fewer passengers arrived in the United States by airplane during the fiscal year 1937 than during any of the preceding seven years, this being the only section of this country to show a decrease in airplane passenger traffic from abroad. The 4,358 passengers arriving by plane during the past fiscal year, while slightly smaller than in 1936, constituted a decrease of 32.9 per cent from total in 1935 (6492) and was less than half the number so arriving during 1930.

More Airplanes

The number of airplanes bringing passengers to this country from abroad, aggregated 5,802 during the fiscal year 1937, as compared with 4834 planes arriving during the fiscal year 1936, 6708 in 1931, and 7350 in 1930. The number of passengers carried per plane has risen to a marked degree during the past six years. In 1930 less than three passengers per plane were reported, while in 1937, the number of passengers averaged almost seven per plane, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

Canada Now Takes Nearly Half of Coal From Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario — Although United States coal at one time dominated the Canadian market, the tonnage of British coal imports has increased lately until now Canada obtains 48 per cent of her coal from the United States, 42 per cent from Great Britain and the remaining ten per cent from other overseas countries. While coal from the Soviet Union, Germany, Indo-China and Belgium enters Toronto port as European coal, it is sold under its own name, according to officials of the Harbor Commission.

This summer, for the first time in about six years, four ship-loads of coal from the Soviet Union were trans-shipped at Montreal and recently arrived in Toronto. It is in large sizes only, and is not suitable for blowers, it is understood. Fuel can be brought from Indo-China, 14,000 miles away by water, and laid down on the docks at Toronto cheaper than coal brought from Erie, Penna., a fact brought out by a Canadian business publication recently.

While Canada buys some Canadian coal from Alberta and Nova Scotia, each year she imports about 1,800,000 tons from the United States, 300,000 tons from Scotland, 564,000 tons from Wales, 300,000 tons from Germany, 124,000 from Indo-China and 70,000 tons from Belgium.

Sharp Rise in Auto Output Past Week

DETROIT (AP)—Resumption of assembly operations by the Ford Motor Company and the Plymouth Motor Car Company sent production totals up above the 100,000 unit level this week.

Ward's automotive reports estimated today that output totals for the week were 103,250 cars and trucks compared with last week's revised figure of 78,736 and 55,329 for the comparable week of 1936.

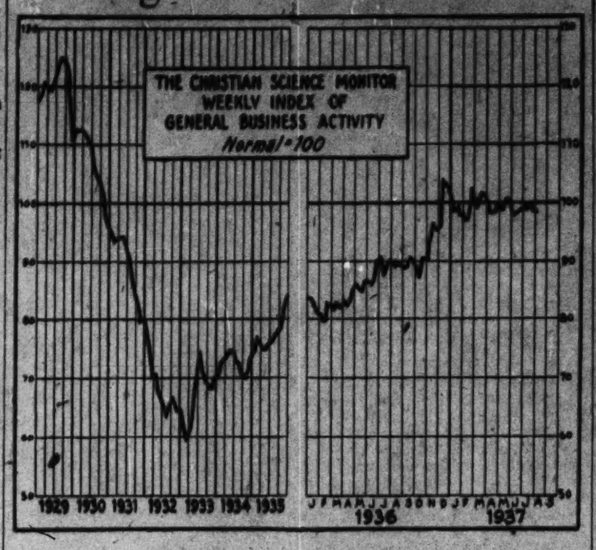
Panhandle Pipe Line's Expansion Near Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $11,500,000 construction program undertaken by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company early this year, is now nearing completion, and will result in a 40 per cent increase in the company's gas-handling capacity. The program includes the laying of 339 miles of pipe, the installation of new compressors totaling 29,400 horsepower, and the drilling of 28 new wells. The order for pipe, one of the largest ever placed, involved the use of 60,000 tons of steel. Delivery of the necessary materials and supplies provided railroads with 3000 carloads of freight.

The work of construction, President Creveling says, has given employment to more than 1800 men now engaged by contractors on the company's properties.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Slight Decline in Business



A slight decline in general business activity during the first week of August was recorded by the Christian Science Monitor weekly index. On August 7 the index registered 99.0 (prel.) as compared with 99.1 on July 31 and 89.4 on August 8, 1936.

There was a diversity of movement among the three components of the index. Electric power production increased moderately in line with seasonal and trend and the adjusted index remained unchanged. The output for the week, 2,261,725,000 kilowatt hours, was the third highest on record and compared with the peak of 2,298,005,000 during the week of July 17.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings dropped off during the week against an upward seasonal movement. As a result the adjusted index declined to the lowest level since the first week in June. With the exception of the last week in July the index for this series has declined steadily since July 3.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City advanced slightly in excess of allowances for seasonal variation and the adjusted index rose.

A similar diversity of movement was noted for lines of business activity indirectly represented in the index. Steel ingot production last week dropped off a half point to 84½ per cent of capacity. Shipments have been running considerably in excess of new orders and the backlogs continued to decline. While automobile and construction steel buying has been in small volume, operations at tin plate mills are at 100 per cent of capacity, owing to heavy demand from the can companies, and farm machinery and tractor manufacturers are operating close to capacity.

Automobile production spurted forward last week to a level above 100,000 units, as a consequence of the resumption of Ford assembly operations and a settlement of the labor dispute at the Plymouth plant.

Textile mills have continued to operate at a fair rate of capacity on back orders but new buying is reported light. Incoming business in the shoe industry has been disappointing to manufacturers and production last month dropped off for the first time this year.

Retail trade declined in many sections last week and sales generally continued to lag. The slackening in trade was attributed chiefly to excessively high temperatures over the country. Autumn prospects, however, show improvement.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 7* 1937	July 31 1937	Aug. 8 1936
Combined index	99.0	99.1	89.4
Bk debits outside NYC	98.9	98.8	83.8
Elec power prod	101.2	101.2	88.6
Misc carloadings	97.8	98.3	90.8

*Preliminary.

Chicago Business Continues to Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago business continued to benefit last week from the stimulus occasioned by its midyear invasion by thousands of out-of-town department store owners and buyers.

Chicago Association of Commerce observers report that instead of hurrying home, as has been their custom in recent years, most of the buyers prolonged their stays here with resultant increases of orders on local manufacturers and wholesalers.

The real tempo in American economic circles appears to have been sounded in the big gift ware shows where orders at higher prices were the heaviest in years. Sizeable commitments for the holiday trade appear to have been commonplace.

General anticipation of more price increases were evident on all sides, with visiting merchants rushing to beat the upturn.

Local retailers also reported a good week with interest already turning to early fall and school needs.

Industrial Chicago had a steady week. Machine builders and others supplying factory equipment indicate heavy interest. Many companies are said to be considering production expansion.

Airplane travel continues upward. Public utilities, particularly those in the communication field, are being pressed to keep up with increased demands.

New York Stock Exchange Trades in Six New Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announces that six stocks have been admitted to the trading list, the largest group in many months. Today marks the end of the 30-day period for certification of applicants to the trading list.

Two of the group have come over from the Curb Exchange—Bower Roller Bearing Co. common and National Bond & Share Corp. capital stock.

The other four issues approved by the stock exchange listing committee include Allied Kid Co. common, Bond Stores common, Consumers Power Co. preferred and Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. common and preferred stocks.

Van Raalte Co., Inc.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Van Raalte Co., Inc., hosiery producer, reports for the first six months of 1937, net income of $460,582, after charges, but before federal surtax, equal to $3.09 a share, compared with $420,414, or $2.77 a share in the like 1936 period. Plants are in New Jersey and New York.

Construction At Highest Level For Recovery Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction has again established a new high level for the recovery period following a record set for the month of July, according to figures of F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The July total for all classes of construction amounted to $321,802,700 in 37 eastern states, topping the previous high figure of the recovery reported in June this year in the amount of $317,842,100 and representing an increase of 8 per cent over the total of $294,734,500 reported in July, 1936.

Of the July 1937 volume, $81,046,000 was for residential building, $138,063,500 for non-residential building, and $102,493,200 for civil engineering projects, i. e., public works and public utilities. The residential total compares with $71,993,700 for July 1936 and $93,078,100 for June of this year. The July 1937 non-residential total was about 44 per cent greater than the total for July of last year and exceeded the June 1937 total of $124,837,000 by about 10 per cent. Civil engineering projects started in July fell materially below the figure of $126,615,600 shown for a year ago and were only little better than the total of $99,927,000 shown for June of this year.

For the first seven months of 1937 the total volume of construction undertaken in the 37 Eastern States reached $1,815,253,900; this was an increase of 19 per cent over the total of $1,532,075,300 for the corresponding seven months of last year. Of the 1937 cumulative volume residential building amounted to $597,452,500; for the corresponding period of 1936 residential building totaled $406,338,300.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

So it went with the stock market last week, as it has for some time, both as to volume and prices. Toward the end of the week, however, both volume and prices rose—prices to new highs on the current move which started in June, volume to over a million shares. Together they were taken as a good sign of a renewed bull market.

News support for higher prices was little changed. Scrap steel is at a new high for the move, but perhaps partly due to the threat of export restrictions. General Motors' figures for July sales were good. Texas is cutting back oil production, and oil stocks in relation to requirements are down to substantially below last year's unusually low levels. The coppers were among the most active groups on the strength of the increase in the domestic price which did not materialize, and on the Anaconda earnings statement which showed $2.21 in the first half, against $1.86 for all of 1936, and only 87 cents in the first half of last year. This was particularly good as the company by no means obtained the full advantage of recent prices for copper, having sold far in advance, like most of the copper companies.

Political News Favorable

Political news was favorable, including the apparently impending fate of the wages-and-hours bill, making almost 100 per cent failure of Administration bills in the current session—Supreme Court, administrative reorganization, farm bill, wages-and-hours and sugar. (The Administration first wanted a processing tax of three-fourth to 1 cent on sugar, to bring about $50,000,000 into the Treasury for general (deficit meeting) purposes, while the tax is now to be ½ cent, and the Administration suddenly injected the plan to scratch the limits on territorial refined imports, thus further benefiting the principal beneficiaries of the present quota system and further handicapping the principal losers, the domestic cane refiners.)

The obvious political strength of the 12-cent guaranty for cotton also had its indirectly bullish implication, despite its long-term uneconomic meaning for the South. Stock exchange brokers look rather enviously at the heavy volume of commodity trading, compared with their own meager business. The Stock Exchange has further clarified its so-called "15-bond rule" to stay the ebb of bond business to the over-the-counter market. The over-the-counter people are going to the public with their arguments against the curb's arguments. They say the curb's plea for double markets—on the curb and simultaneously over-the-counter—is unsound; that a curb market hurts the profit chances and so weakens the interest of counter houses in making a firm market.

New Idea on Bond Fees

The Law Committee has reported back to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange the Pierce Committee's proposals on brokers' fees. They made a few changes, chiefly cutting the minimum from $5 to $5 and lowering the per-share commissions by a cent for shares selling up to $13. They also introduced a new principal into bond commissions, that of basing the commission partly upon the size of the order, the rate ranging from $5 per bond on a one-bond trade ($1000 face value) down to $2.50 per bond when the order involves 10 or more bonds ($10,000 or more face value). The average bond transaction is between two and three bonds. The Law Committee "believes it fair to regard as one transaction all purchases or sales of a single security effected on any one day for one account pursuant to a single order entered at one price or at the market." However, the Committee significantly recommended the exemption, from the new rates, of government bonds and other tax exempts; bonds or notes with five years or less to run; and securities callable within a twelve-month.

How Voting Will Count

The whole thing now goes to the Rules Committee which will check on how the new proposals fit into the Constitution of the Exchange; it will then be referred to the members, in two sections, two weeks apart, so that members can vote separately on the hoist of stock rates and of bond rates. The vote is negative; if less than 350 members vote against it, it goes into effect; if from 350 up to a majority of the members, the Governing Committee can decide; if a majority votes against it, it's out.

Down went the excess reserves of the local banks last week again almost to the level of the previous week. This is a month of slowly rising "money in circulation." The Treasury's account at the Federal remains up, though today it is expected to drop, with the redemption of Federal Farm 1¼'s and Home Owners' 1¾'s. The out-of-town banks are well enough heeled, but they prefer to lend their Federal balances to the local banks rather than to deposit here with correspondents, as there is more money in it.

The local banks pushed out an unusual amount, $71,000,000, of government securities last week, and further added to their commercial loans. Perhaps their security sales were responsible for rather noticeable decline in government security prices. Certainly the present position of the Treasury does not explain weakness in Treasury issues. Despite the even tenor of its way along the cool sequestered vale of deficits, its cash is holding up so well that the expectation is it will cease its weekly $50,000,000 net addition to its outstanding bills. It now has about $1,070,000,000 cash in pocket (working balance). The reason is that the deficit is a paper one. It will not be realized until the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grasshoppers shall be a burden.

New Issues Scarce

Again there weren't any new corporate issues, only a handful of tax-exempts; but big offerings for September are being talked of. Bethlehem's bond offering will be typical of the trend of the times because (a) it will be convertible; (b) it will be offered to stockholders first for subscription; and (c) the offering will be underwritten.

The proposal of the minority Republicans on the House Banking Committee, that the Treasury's gold be used to retire part of the national debt, was rejected scornfully in the Street. First, because most of that gold is already earmarked, owed to the Federal Reserve banks as "backing," or against the "legal tenders"; second, because to turn loose the remainder, i. e., the Inactive Gold Fund and the Stabilization Fund, would add their total to present excess reserves; third, because there isn't any market for that much gold.

Wall Street, without being frank about it, didn't like the Black Supreme Court appointment. It feels about the Senator as Socialists feel about rich people. He was one of the fathers of the NRA, through the Black-Connery bill; favors extension of the commerce clause of the Constitution; investigated ocean and air mail rates with a high hand; and represents that curious blend of charity for the weak and malice toward the strong which is the day's political vogue.

He also said that "no doctrine of 'stare decisis' applies to opinions on constitutional interpretations," meaning that there is no need to stare at past decisions in making new ones about the Constitution. Wall Street, on the other hand, is strong for precedents.

G. M to Build Hardware Plant

By the Associated Press

Trenton, N. J.

General Motors Corporation officials announced today that the contract for construction of a new plant in Ewing township to be known as the Turnstedt Trenton division had been awarded to John McSkain, Trenton builder.

The amount of the contract was not disclosed. The proposed plant was valued at $2,000,000 in a building permit recently issued.

Officials estimated 3000 persons would be employed in manufacturing automobile hardware. The announcement said work would start this week to ready the plant for operation about Jan. 1.

Business Will Hold Up Well in Balance Of Year, Says Ayres

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16 (AP)—From Col. Leonard P. Ayres came the prediction today that "business activity will hold up well during the remaining months of the year."

For the first six months, industrial production "has exceeded that of the same months of 1936 by 19 per cent," the economist said in the monthly business bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is a vice president.

"Factory employment has been greater by 14 per cent, and factory payrolls have been 39 per cent larger than those of the corresponding months of 1936," Colonel Ayres said.

"The agricultural outlook remains favorable. Business sentiment has become much more optimistic as a result of developments in Washington, the recent decreases in labor difficulties, and of advances that have been under way during the past weeks in the security markets."

On the other hand, Colonel Ayres said "one fundamental element in the business situation is much less favorable. It is the fact that the flow of new funds into business enterprises is not increasing in proportion to the expansion of production and trade.

"Sales of new corporation securities have been running so far this year at rates not much over one-third of the average maintained in the 10 years just before the depression."

Over $1,131,000,000 Spent on Highways During the Year '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A total of $1,145,590,000 was received by highway departments of the 48 states for highway purposes during 1936, or $243,580,000 more than in the preceding year, and expended $1,131,151,000, the Bureau of Public Roads of the Agriculture Department reported.

Allocation from payments by highway users in registration fees, gasoline taxes, motor-carrier taxes and tolls on State-operated bridges and ferries produced $863,886,000, or over 99 per cent of the income from State revenue sources, the survey showed.

Federal funds allocated amounted to $346,281,000; a total of $14,447,000 was derived from counties and other local sources, $106,235,000 from sale of bonds, and notes, and $14,741,000 was appropriated from general funds or derived from miscellaneous sources.

Of the State highway expenditures, $607,284,000 was for construction and $219,202,000 for maintenance, the report said. Other expenditures for equipment administration, State police and interest on the highway debt brought the total outlay for State-administered highways to $947,085,000.

Retirements of bonds amounted to $79,171,000 and $104,895,000 was transferred for use on local and park roads or used for non-highway purposes.

New York's total income was $63,364,000 and expenditures were $69,239,000, New Jersey $42,983,000 and $37,928,000, Connecticut $17,996,000 and $19,609,000, Pennsylvania $76,347,000 and $81,954,000.

Bond Maturities Total $21,347,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—September corporate bond maturities will total $21,347,500, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 55, of which five amount of $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

Sept. 1—
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. Ry. 1st 5s $4,427,000
Dixie Gulf Gas 1st Serial "A" 6½s 2,005,500
Pennsylvania Co. Ctfs. "A" 3½s 3,020,000
So. Calif. Edison Co. Serial 2½s. 2,000,000
Sept. 15—
New York Cent. Line. Eq. Tr. 4½s. 1,397,000

August maturities amounted to $73,085,500 and the 82 issues and portions of issues falling due in October total $49,210,000.

Oregon's Accident Fund Intact for Original Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon's state industrial accident fund will stay intact, and a portion of it will not be diverted for purchase or construction of a state office building in Portland, according to a decision of the accident commission at Salem, the state capital.

Action of the commission now leaves two paths open for the state board of control in settling the matter. One plan is the payment of the cost of the proposed structure on a monthly rental basis, with such acceptance by the seller or builder of the building. The other is the issuance of certificates of indebtedness against estimated rentals.

"We need extreme liquidity of these funds and they should have every protection," says T. M. Dunne, member of the commission.

Steel Operations Drop Slightly To 84 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States underwent little change during the past week, moving down half a point to 84 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

The Youngstown district lost 2 points to 73 per cent and eastern Pennsylvania 2 points to 69 per cent. As partial offsets to this, Detroit regained 10 points to 100 per cent and Wheeling moved up 1 to 84. Other centers remained at the rates of the previous week, Pittsburgh, 82, Chicago 86, Cleveland 85, Buffalo 86, Birmingham 96, New England 65, Cincinnati 89 and St. Louis 77.

Low Point Passed

"Opinion gains," says the report, that the low point of the summer is here or has passed, as far as the steel market is concerned. Yet production continues at a high rate and there are few signs of it being reduced before fall business comes to buttress mill books.

"Various factors lend support to the practically universal sentiment among steel producers that the fall will bring renewed buying from various sources. While assurance of unchanged price tends to lessen forward buying consumer goods are moving well and stocks of steel for their production are not believed to be large.

"Heavy grain crops supporting farm purchasing power are being reflected in the implement and tractor trade, as well as in other consumer goods. Railroads are preparing to buy more equipment and rails, though this probably will come late in the year. Shipbuilding offers some substantial tonnage prospects and the oil industry is more active than for some time.

"Producers of tin plate, sheets and plates have considerable business on books and buying is at a fair rate. Bars, strip and some other lines are less promising, current buying being less than deliveries.

Scrap Prices Firm

"Although no weakness has developed in scrap, the upward rush of prices has stopped and steelmaking grades were practically unchanged last week. Despite the higher level now prevailing, little has been tempted from holders and supplies are said to be scarce. While some tonnage transactions have taken place recently, most heavy consumers are out of the market.

"With steelmaking grades of scrap holding at unchanged prices in the principal markets, the scrap composite remained at $20.33, the same as the preceding week. The iron and steel composite and the finished steel composite were also unchanged at $40.32 and $61.70, respectively."

Alabama Leads South's Industrial Employment Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Alabama is leading the South's recovery in industrial employment, which, as of June 15, last, shows an increase of 15.2 per cent over the corresponding time of last year, points out the Southern States Industrial Council.

Oklahoma stands second in the recovery, South Carolina third, and other states, in their order of increase, are Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Florida, and Virginia. In most states, the survey shows, the increase in employment averages 14 per cent over the preceding year.

Iron and steel reported a large gain in the industrial employment group, with an increase of 12.7 per cent. Stone and clay products manufacture increased 19.2 per cent; textile and allied products, 15.8 per cent; shoes and leather 19.2 per cent; chemical, 11.5 per cent; and paper and pulp, 8.6 per cent in employment.

A 2.5 per cent increase in wages over April of this year was reported also in the survey, bringing the average weekly wage to $18.50 for an average 38.9-hour week. Compared with June of 1936 this is an increase of 10.7 per cent in the average hourly rate of pay and 10.9 per cent in the weekly range. Average hours for this period increased 0.2 per cent.

Largest increases in wage rates have occurred in the chemical industry, the report continues, which showed a gain of 19 per cent. Paper and pulp was second with a 15.8 per cent jump, while shoes and leather goods followed a close third with a gain of 13.5 per cent.

The actual increase in employment in 821 identical establishments is 42,447 and increase in payrolls amounted to $1,294,500 in the South, the report aded. The survey covered approximately one-fifth of all workers in manufacturing industries in the South.

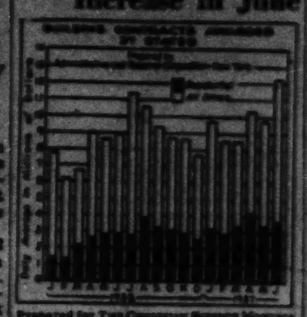
New 1937 Automobiles To Yield Billion Taxes

NEW YORK—More than $1,000,000,000 in taxes, including about $600,000,000 of gasoline taxes, will be paid by 2,540,955 motor vehicles which were sold in the United States during the first six months of 1937, it is estimated by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. The committee arrives at the billion dollar tax figure on the newcomers to American highways by taking the average life of automobiles of eight years and multiplying it by the current annual tax burden per vehicle of $50. Each car, at current rates, will pay better than $400 in taxes during its span of usefulness.

National Cash Register Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Cash Register Company reported July domestic orders dropped 2.3 per cent to $1,737,450 from $1,790,300 in July last year. Seven months orders, however, showed an increase of 21.6 per cent to $17,912,325 from $14,733,400 in the 1936 period.

Building Contracts Increase in June



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The value of contracts awarded increased substantially in June following a decline in May. Gains in both residential and other projects carried the June totals well above a year ago.

Pacific Coast Leads In Living Standard, Survey Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Index of buying power along the Pacific Coast of the United States is much higher than any other sector of the United States, a survey by the Oregon Mutual Life Insurance Company, and based on national data, shows. Five of the first seven states in relation to the favorable buying power Index are located in the Far West. Only New York State with 127 and Michigan with 131 are outside the far western group.

Nevada heads the list with an Index of 188. California is second with 149, and Oregon third with 135. Wyoming tied with Michigan at 131.

"Lumped together, the Pacific Coast states have a buying power Index of 143, far higher than that of the Middle Atlantic and East North Central division, which reported a 115 rating to tie for second place," the survey says.

"All classifications studied show that the Far West has a higher standard of living than any other section of the country. Retail sales, new automobile sales, passenger automobile registration per 1000 population, income tax returns and other statistics all indicate the standard in the West is higher than any other division. On the Pacific Coast there are 309 pleasure automobiles for every 1000 residents, far more than the 217 passenger cars per 1000 population reported by the North Central states," the survey concludes.

Walling Is Appointed Independent Trustee For Utilities Power

CHICAGO (AP) — Federal Judge William H. Holly over-rode objections of a majority of attorneys for stock and security holders of the Utilities Power & Light Corporation, as well as company attorneys, and appointed Willoughby G. G. Walling, Chicago banker, trustee for the $400,000,000 holding company.

In making the appointment, the court sustained the motion of counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission who insisted on the appointment. Judge Holly ruled the SEC, although not directly represented in reorganization proceedings before the court, nevertheless represented "the public interest."

Dwight H. Green, company counsel, announced immediately thereafter he had been authorized by the board of directors of the concern to seek dismissal of the entire proceedings which sought reorganization of the company under section 77-B of the amended bankruptcy laws.

Judge Holly set Oct. 6 for a hearing on the motion to dismiss the case.

New Zealand Wool Sales Gain; Price Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Agriculture Department reports that wool sales during the 1936-37 season in New Zealand exceeded those of the previous year in value, although volume was smaller.

The London office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said 687,000 bales of 341 pounds each were sold for $60,364,000 in the last 12 months, compared with 757,000 bales of 350 pounds each for $39,716,000 in 1935-36.

Wool averaged 25.9 cents a pound in 1936-37, against 15.1 cents the previous year.

Stone & Webster Obtains Phosphorous Plant Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation will build for Victor Chemical Works a phosphorous plant near Mount Pleasant, Maury County, Tennessee, which will produce elemental phosphorous from phosphate rock by means of the electric furnace process. Victor has long been the chief producer of phosphorous by the blast furnace process and is now adopting the electric process to augment its production. Demand for phosphorus is increasing from other Victor plants for various phosphatic compounds and chemicals.

Present plans involve installation of one furnace designed to utilize 7000 kw. of electric energy, but the entire plant layout will provide for the future installation of three additional furnaces of equal size. The development at Mount Pleasant will involve expenditure of about $1,000,000.

"Nickel Plate" Road Bond Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—It is reported in financial circles that an offer to extend for 10 years the maturity of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis road's first mortgage 4s of 1937 will be announced soon. The bonds are due Oct. 1 and are outstanding to the extent of slightly more than $16,000,000.

World Industrial Activity at High Level During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A high level of world industrial activity was maintained during the month of June, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Output, says the report, advanced in Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and in most of the South American countries. These gains, however, were partly offset by recessions in the United States, France, Denmark, and South Africa.

British Business Rises

In Great Britain, business activity moved contra-seasonally into new high ground. British business has been well sustained, and increased costs have as yet had no apparent adverse effect on demand. The iron and steel and related industries are operating close to capacity, and recent fears of raw material shortages have been alleviated through an increase in imports.

Production has been well maintained in Italy, and it is reported that a sufficient volume of funds is now available for the financing of further expansion. Abnormal requirements for wheat have been instrumental in bringing about an excess of imports, but the new harvest within the country is expected to be sufficiently large to restore the trade balance. The self-sufficiency program has been extended further, with particular emphasis on the promotion of domestic steel output.

In France, business activity has been retarded by the depreciation of the franc. Recent assurances that new social legislation is not contemplated will allow busines leaders to measure the effects of the 40-hour week on costs of production. The continued rise in prices has further checked export trade, and threatens to prolong the seasonal decline in industrial activity until October.

Domestic Supply Problem

The Conference Board reports that world recovery has now progressed to the point where many countries are finding themselves progressively less able to satisfy their needs from domestic sources. Thus, despite self-sufficiency schemes, exchange restrictions, quotas, and tariffs, foreign trade has expanded substantially.

Revised figures show that the physical volume of world trade in 74 countries during the initial quarter of this year rose to within 7.4 per cent of the 1929 level. Value figures do not reveal such an impressive trend, because gold prices are still well below the 1929 level. On the 1929 base the value index for May of this year stood at 46.3, as compared with 46.8 in April, and 36.6 in May, 1936.

Far East Branches Of Banks to Close If Need Warrants

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, taking cognizance of the undeclared war in China, has authorized national banks to suspend operation of their branches in foreign countries when "disturbed conditions" arise.

The board said operations could be suspended in the discretion of officers of the foreign branches, but that "every effort should be made to render service to depositors."

The Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York have branches in Shanghai, scene of fierce conflict between Japanese and Chinese.

Am. Power & Light Net Rises for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Power & Light Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months to June 30, last, had a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $11,251,309, compared with $9,302,104 in the year to June 30, 1936, an increase of $1,949,205. At the same time gross operating revenues of the system rose to $95,137,379 from $86,298,612.

The report of the American Power & Light Company alone for the 12 months to June 30 shows a net income, after interest, taxes and other charges, of $7,818,082, against $7,074,209 in the preceding 12 months. Gross income was $11,172,038, against $10,367,810. According to the company's balance sheet for June 30, current assets, including cash on hand of $8,438,624, amounted to $19,445,755, and current and accrued liabilities were $3,630,794. Earned surplus on June 30 amounted to $10,935,842.

FPC Questions Utility's Interlocking Directorships

WASHINGTON. (AP)—The Federal Power Commission directed five officers of companies affiliated with the Associated Gas and Electric system to show cause why they should be permitted to hold "interlocking" directorships.

The commission set Sept. 20 as the date for a hearing to be held in Washington.

The five men, now holding various positions under temporary authority granted by the commission, are Thomas H. Blodgett, Fred S. Burroughs, Charles A. Dougherty, Ebon Thomas Edmonds, and Sanford J. Magee.

Continental-Diamond Fibre

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., manufacturer of insulation material, with plants at Newark, and Valparaiso, Ind., reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended June 30, last of $142,437, equal to 31 cents a capital share. This compares with $134,253, or 40 cents a share in the June, 1936, quarter. Six months net income was $223,625 or 71 cents a share, compared with $229,972 or 50 cents a share in the first half of 1936.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Spanish War Seen Big Cause of Drop In Cotton Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government trade experts said the war in Spain was one of the principal causes for the decline of raw cotton exports by the United States in the cotton year just ended.

Spain took only 270 bales in the 12-month period that ended with July, compared with 207,000 bales in the previous marketing year.

Raw cotton exports for the 1936-37 season, the Commerce Department said, aggregated 5,440,000 bales valued at $372,923,000, as against 5,973,000 bales valued at $383,537,000 for 1935-36.

This was a decline of 533,000 bales in exports, the decreased shipments to Spain accounting for more than 200,000 bales. Other large declines for the season included England, 266,000 bales; Germany 115,000, and Poland 88,000.

The government survey said reduction in German and Polish purchases of American cotton was due to exchange considerations. Germany, they said, curtailed imports from all sources and was meeting a cotton shortage by utilizing cotton waste and synthetic fibers.

The report said Poland had compensated smaller imports from this country with larger takings of Indian, Brazilian and Congo cotton.

England more than offset smaller United States purchases with larger imports from Egypt, South America and India. Japan, best American cotton outlet last season, also expanded imports from these same sources.

The survey showed raw cotton exports of this country declined in either volume or value each year since the 1931-32 season except for the 1935-36 season.

Totals for the last ten seasons follow:

Season	Volume	Value
1936-37	5,440,000	$372,923,000
1935-36	5,973,000	$383,537,000
1934-35	4,799,000	$325,685,000
1933-34	7,534,000	$421,406,000
1932-33	8,419,000	$342,699,000
1931-32	8,708,000	$339,940,000
1930-31	14,620,972,000	$760,000
1929-30	6,690,000	$657,727,000
1928-39	8,044,000	$847,409,000
1927-28	7,542,000	$820,105,000

Financial Briefs

The Yellowknife River area and the adjoining Gordon Lake district in the Northwest Territories of Canada are rapidly becoming busy zones of mining activity, says the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. Spectacular discoveries of gold at Yellowknife in 1935, assaying from $16.00 to several hundred dollars a ton, by Mining Corporation and the A-X Syndicate in 1936, brought the area into prominence.

Twenty-six multiple unit streamlined passenger trains are now in operation on railroads in the United States, and orders have been placed for the construction of nine additional ones.

The number of tractors in use on Louisiana farms has increased 74 per cent since 1930. Twenty-two per cent of the farms in the state are now mechanized.

United States families washed to the tune of more than 340,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric current last year, an increase of 14,850,000 kilowatt hours as compared with the previous year, according to Campbell Wood, director for public utilities of Kelvinator division, the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Judging by the present trend of electric washer and ironer sales, upward of 1,900,000 units will be sold to the nation's families in 1937, Mr. Wood estimates, bringing up domestic consumption of electric power to a much higher level than heretofore. "These figures indicate the 13,000,000 housewives are back in the laundry at the present time," Mr. Wood says.

An increase in autumn profit appears to be in store for the quickly growing tractor industry, which now accounts for about 42 per cent of total farm equipment business, compared with around 28 per cent 10 years ago. Impetus to a further increase in importance is given by a widening variety of machines offered and a resurgence of demand in the south and southwest, which shows signs of developing into the coming field for expansion.

Building construction in the New York metropolitan area in the first half of this year amounted to $250,-014,700, a gain of 46 per cent over the total of $171,146,500 in the first six months of 1936. The increase is more than double the average gain of 21 per cent in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, says Poor's Service.

Cotton production in the British Empire, which has progressed steadily during the present century, set up a new record in 1936 with a yield of more than 750,000 bales, each containing 400 pounds as compared with 700,000 bales in 1935. Since 1931 the production of British cotton has almost doubled, and the estimated value of last year's crops amounts to nearly $52,500,000. Indian long-staple cotton not included.

Pay rolls in the furniture industry rose 45 per cent in the first six months of this year over the similar period of 1936, says Poor's Industry Guide and News. Furniture activity during June tended to slacken under the influence of seasonal factors and industrial disputes. However, notwithstanding the relatively poor June showing, the volume of the industry's output for the first half of 1937 showed up very favorably in comparison with the first half of 1936.

Sales of fluid milk in June were the highest in 15 months. The increase in daily average sales for June was 3.7 per cent over June, 1936. June daily department store field would show an advance of approximately 10 per cent for the months of September, October and November as compared with these three months in 1936.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s '41	100.31	100.31	100.31
6 2½s '46-'44	100.24	100.24	100.24
9 4s '44-'54	113.16	113.16	113.16
23 2½s '47-'45	102.2	102.2	102.2
2 3s '48-'46	104.19	104.19	104.19
1 4½s '40-'46 reg	110.24	110.24	110.24
4 3½s '51-'43	101.8	101.5	101.8
6 3½s '52-'49	101.7	101.7	101.7
15 2½s '53-'49	98.29	98.24	98.29
2 2½s '54-'51	100.4	100.4	100.4
15 2½s '56-'53	100.8	100.8	100.8
1 2½s '58-'53 reg	100	100	100

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-'42	103.30	103.30	103.30

Home Owners' Loan

12 2½s '49-'39	101	101	101
10 2½s '44-'43	100.30	100.30	100.30
5 3s '52-'44	103.27	103.23	103.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	104	103½	104
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Alb P Wrap 5s '48	88½	88½	88½
3 Alleghany 5s '44	94	94	94
6 Alleghany 5s '49	86	86	86
40 Alleghany 5s '50 st	88½	88	88
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98	98	98
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	78½	78¼	78½
2 Am L O Chem 5s '49	107	107	107
6 Am Tob 3s '44	107½	107½	107½
2 A C Line 1st4s 52 —	103½	103½	103½
6 ACL cit 4s '52	94½	94½	94½
2 A C Line 5s '63	104½	104½	104½
7 Ati Gu & WI 5s '59	72	71½	71½
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	90	89¾	89¾
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	109	109	109
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	77½	77½	77½
5 B&O 5s '95?	77½	76¾	77½
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	66	65¾	65¾
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	66	65¾	65¾
13 B&O 4s '48	103	103¼	103¼
10 B&O4sPLE&WV'41	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 B&O 5s SW '50	90	89½	89½
4 Bang & Ars cv '51 st	112¾	112¾	112¾
24 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¾	97½	97½
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	77½	77½	77½
1 Bost&Me 4½s JJ'61	72	72	72
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	79	78	78
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101	101
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87½	87½	87½
1 BlynQnC&Sb cn 5s '41	55	55	55
1 Bkly UnEllat5s '50	101½	101½	101½
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	115	115	115
9 Bkly U Gu 5s '50	95	95	95
17 Buf R&P 4½s '57	79½	78¾	78¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	58½	58½	58½
17 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68	66¾	68
3 Can Sou 5s '62	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114½	114¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¼	103¾
35 Can Pacv 4s perp	95½	95	95
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	27½	27½	27½
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	108½	108½	108½
11 Certainteed 5½s '48	85	85	85
1 ChampionP&P 4¾s'50	107½	107½	107½
14 C & O 3½s '96 D	98	97¾	97¾
10 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	107	107
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	49¾	49¼	49¼
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111¾	111½	111½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	30½	30½	30½
27 Chic Gt West 4s '59	40	39½	40
29 CMSP&P aj25s 2000	8¾	8¼	8¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	25½	25½	25½
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	16	15½	16
48 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24½	23¾	24
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	24	24	24
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	34	34	34
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A	18½	18	18½
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
26 C R I & P 4s '88	34	33¾	34
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
4 Ch.& W. Ind 4s '52	103¾	103½	103½
11 Childs Co 5s '43	87	86½	87
6 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101	100¾	100
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101	101	101
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	110	110	110
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101	101	101
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¾	101½	101½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99¾	100
8 Col Ry Pr 5s 2 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Com'lInv Tr 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	104¾	104¾
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104½	104¾
14 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106	106	106
18 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Contniare Cor 6s '46	105½	105	105
10 Container 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
20 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102	102
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	51¾	51¾	51¾
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	87	86½	86¾
5 D & R G West 5s '55	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 D & R G W 5s '55 Aed	14½	14½	14½
12 D & R G West 5s '78	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	39	39	39
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Elg Joi & E 5s '41	111½	111½	111½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	70½	70¼	70¼
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	70	69¾	69¾
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	99½	99½	99½
3 Fairbanks Morse4s'50	104	104	104
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103½	103½	103½
15 Gen MotAccept3¼'51	102½	102½	102½
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	70	70
5 Grand Trk W 4s '36	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	104¾	105
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118¼	118¼	118½
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	114½	114½	114½
37 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	130	129½	130
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109½	109	109
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94½	94½	94¼
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
3 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
4 Hocky V 4½s '39	120½	120½	120½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	95½	95½	95½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	74½	74	74½
14 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	33¾	33¾	33¾
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	73	73	73
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	77½	77¼	77¼
5 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	63	63	63
7 Ill Cen 5s '55	89	88½	88½
8 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	97½	97½	97½
5 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	76	76	76
2 Ind & Lou 4s '56	30	30	30
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	72¼	72	72½
2 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	71	71	71
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	25	25	25
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	89	89	89
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	104	104	104
3 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	111	111	111
11 Int Hydro El 6s '44	84½	84½	84½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98½	98½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	100	99½	100
51 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	94	93¾	93¾
9 Int T&T 5s '52	70½	70½	70½
5 Int T&T 5s '55	76	76	76
1 Jones&Laugh5l4¼s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	48	48	48
9 K C South 5s '50	84	83¾	84
1 K C South 3s '50	85½	85¼	85½
5 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	56½	56½	56½
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	67¾	67	67
1 Lac Gas5½s 60 D	67	67	67
6 Lac Gas 5s '20	97¼	97¼	97½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	103	102½	102½
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	35	34½	35
2 Leh Val NY4½s 40	96	96	96
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	61½	61½	61½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	50¾	50	50
14 Loews 3½s '46	100	99¾	99¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	101½	101½	101½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	85¾	85	85
4 Lou & N 5s '2003 B	109	109	109
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100	99¾	99¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Maine Cen 4s '43	104	104	104
2 Manat Sug f 4½s '57	71	71	71
1 McKeesk&Rob 4½s'50	104	104	104
4 Met Ed 4½s'68	108	108	108
1 M & StL 4s '49	5½	5¼	5¼
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	19¼	18	18
3 M-K-Tex 6st 4s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
7 Mo Pac 5½s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Mo Pac 4s '65 A ct	36	36	36
34 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	38½	34½	38½
17 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac 5s H	28	28	28
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	40	40	40
2 MonWPaPbS 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
1 MonWPa PS 4s '65	102½	102½	102½
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98	98	98
2 Mor & Ess 3½s '55	85	85	85
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	87½	87½	87½
3 Nassau El 4s '51	40	40	40
18 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	104¾	104½	104½
4 Nt RRMex 4s '51 add	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	106¾	106¾
1 NeogTxtC 4½s '61B	121¼	121¼	121¼
2 N E Tel 5s '35	93	93	93
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	99½	99½	99½
10 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	90½	90½	90½
3 N Ori Term 4s '53	92	91¾	91¾
4 NY & Edis 1st 4s '47	109	109	109
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 NYC 4½ 2013 0	97½	97½	97½
8 NYC cn 4s '98	97	96¾	96¾
8 NYC 3½s '46	103½	103	103
1 NYC 3½s '52	100½	100	100
10 NYC&HR 4½s'2013	98	97¾	97¾
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	107	107	107
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	98¾	98½	98½
8 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	99	99	99
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 NYC&StL 4½s'78A	100	99¾	100
2 NY C&StL 4½s'78	95	95	95
10 NY ChiStL 4s '46	104	104	104
11 NY ChiStL 4s '60	101	100½	100½
10 NY ChiStL 4s '37	100	99½	100
13 NY Edis 3½s '65	101	100½	100½
1 NY Edis 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
1 NYNHH&H 4s '56	23½	23½	23½
14 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	13½	13½	13½
1 NY & N Gas 5s'51A	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
4 NY Steam 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 NY StW gen 5s '60	16	16	16
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 NL&O Pow 5s '55A	107½	107½	107½
4 Niagara Sh 3½s '50	103½	103	103
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	104½	104	104½
30 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	101½	101½	101½
19 Nor Pac 4s '97	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Ogden & L Sh 4s '48	38	38	38
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	100	99½	99½
2 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111½	111½	111½
11 Okla G&E 3½s '66	100¼	99¾	100¼
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	103	103	103
2 Or-WashRR&N4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Otis Steel 4½s '42	92	87	92
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pac Gas 3¼s '61	104½	104	104
6 Pac Gas & E 4s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¾	111	111
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Pen RR 4½s '84 B	106¾	106	106
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102	102
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	99¾	99½	99¾
18 Pen RR 3½s '52	106	105¾	106
2 Peo G L & C Chi 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Phila Co 5s '67	100	100	100
1 Phil Elec 4s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Phil Read C&I 5s '73	25	24½	24½
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 PCC & StL 5s '70 A	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 PCC & StL 5s '70 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
20 PCC & StL 4½s '40 A	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
84 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	94	94	94
5 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	74¾	74½	74¾
1 PostalTel & C 5s '53	21	21	21
3 Purity Bak 5s '58	98	98	98
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	110¾	110¼	110¾
1 Rem Rand 4s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Republic Steel 4s '56	98	98	98
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97	96¾	96¾
39 Republic Steel 4½s'61	106¾	105¾	105¾
4 Revere Copp&B 4½s'50	101½	101½	101½
1 Rey Tob 3¼s '51	107½	107½	107½
2 R I Ark & Lou 4½s'34	77½	77½	77½
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	19½	19½	19½
13 Safeway Stores 4s '47	103½	103	103½
1 Saguenay P&L 4½s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 StJos&GdIRaC'33 ct	75	75	75
1 StLouSanFr 4s '50	23	23	23
1 StLSF&T 4½s '50 A	22	22	22
1 StLSF&W 5s ctf 4s	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 St L S F 4½s '78	23½	23½	23½
1 StLSFW&R 5s ctf 4s	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	23½	23½	23½
12 St L SW 5s '62	22	22	22
1 St L SW 1st 5s '89	23½	23½	23½
1 SAP E Gr Trk4½s '47.	21½	21½	21½
18 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100¾	100½	100¾
3 Schulco6½s '46Z	30½	30	30½
2 Schulco 6½s '46 H st	30	30	30
15 sab A L 4½s 49	18	17½	17½
2 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	17½	17½	17½
8 Sea A L 4s '50 st	26	25¾	25¾
5 Sea-AlfpFr3s3A st	10¾	10	10
8 Shar Steel 4½s'50	107½	107½	107½
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Simmons Co 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Socony Vac 3½s'50	105½	105¾	105¾
11 So Bell T & T 3½s '62	106¾	106½	106¾
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	85½	85½	85½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '81	85½	85½	85½
21 So Pac 4½s '69	85½	85½	85½
15 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	96	96	96
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94¾	94½	94¾
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	74¾	74¾	74¾
3 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	93	92¾	93
8 S W Gas & El4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Stand Oil N J 5s '46	99	99	99
14 Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	118	116½	118
1 Swift & Co 3½s '50	106	106	106
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	95¼	94	94¼
1 Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	105¾	105¾	106¼
24 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	104	103	104
2 Tex & Pac Ds 5s '80 D	104	104	104
1 Third Ave 5s '37	92	92	92
1 Third Ave adj 5s '60	16¼	16	16¼
3 Third Ave 4s '60	49	49	49
16 TideWatAssoO3½s '52	101	100¾	101
5 Tr St L & W 4s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 U S Rub 5s '46	107½	107	107
3 Utah L&Tr 1st 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
11 Utah P & L 5s '44	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Util P&L 5½s '47	49	49	49
4 Util P&L 5s '59	46½	46½	46½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	105½	105½	105½
1 Va El & Pow 4½s '55 A	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Virginian 4½s '66	105¼	105	105¼
1 Va&SW cn 5s '58	96	96	96
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	91½	91½	91½
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	28	28	28
1 Walker H 4½s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Warner Bros 5½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Wash Wat P 5s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 West Pen P 3½s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 West Md 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 West Pac 1st 5s '46	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 West Un 5s 1938	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Western Un 5s 51	90	89¾	89¾
7 Western Union 4½s 50	88¾	88½	88½
2 Western Un 5s 60	88½	88½	88½
5 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101	101	101
6 Wick-Sp cv 7s35ct	40	39½	39½
12 Wis Cen 4s '49	23¼	23½	23½
20 Youngst S & T 4s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Youngst S&T 3½s 51	150¾	149¾	149½

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P & P 5s 53	99	99	99
5 Antioquia 7s 45 D	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	12	12	12
1 Antwerp 5s 58	101½	101¾	101¾
44 Argentine 4s 72	94¾	94¼	94¾
11 Argentine 6s 57 A	100½	100	100½
7 Arg 6s 59 Oct.	100½	100½	100½
6 Arg. 6s 1960 Sept	100	3-32	100 3-32
100 Arg 6s 1960 Oct.	100	17-32	100½ 100 17-32
10 Australia 5s 55	100½	100½	100½
13 Australia 5s 57	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Australia 4½s'56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Berlin City 6s '58	24½	24½	24½
3 Berl City El 6½s'51	27½	27½	27¾
1 Brazil 6½s'26-57	43¾	43	43¾
6 Brazil 6½s'27-57	43	43	43
2 Brazil C Ry 1½ 7s'52	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Budapest 6s '62	28	28	28
2 Buen A 3s '84	63¾	63¼	63¼
5 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	83½	83¼	83¼
6 Buen A 4½s 4½sAug'78	83½	83¼	83½
3 BenA 4½s4½sApr'78	94½	94¾	94¾
1 Buen A 4½s4½s'79	87	87	87
10 Buenos A 6s '61 st	91¾	91½	91¾
15 Bulgaria 7s'67	27½	27½	27½
1 Canada 5s '52	113¾	113½	113¾
20 Canada 4s '60	107½	107½	107¾
2 Canada 3½s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Canada 3s '67	94½	94¾	94½
1 Canada 2½s '46	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile Mtge 6¼s'61	18¾	18¾	19
13 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	18	18	18
8 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	18	18	18
7 Chile Es'42	20½	20½	20½
1 Chile 6s '60	20¼	20¼	20½
11 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20¼	20¼	20½
5 Chile 6s '61 Oct	20¼	20¼

Young Thespians Charm Akron With Trailer Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Moving majestically from playground to playground this summer is a trailer theater, all complete with props and scenery and young actors and actresses galore.

It's the newest device the city recreation department has conceived for giving children in the crowded districts of Akron a real summer of fun.

The trailer is lighted by gas pressure lamps and was built by WPA carpenters. One side is a stage for amateur theatricals; the other is arranged for a puppet show.

There is a piano aboard to furnish music for the acts and a little dressing room for the young performers.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 5, 12; Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.3mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 22, 29; Eighth Church, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.66mc on Aug. 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Aug. 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560me, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 22, Sept. 26, Oct. 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc; on Aug. 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Aug. 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Bendigo: Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Pall Mall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.
Melbourne (First Church): Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.
Melbourne (Second Church): Hawthorn Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.
Melbourne (Society, Malvern): Malvern Town Hall, 8:15 p.m., Sept. 27.

United States

California

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Aug. 27.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin streets, 2:30 p. m., Aug. 22.

Maine

Kennebunk: Kennebunk Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 22.
Stonington (Deer Isle): Stonington Opera House, 8 p. m., Aug. 23.

Massachusetts

Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay): Bourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 22.
Ipswich: Methodist Episcopal Church, North Main street, 8 p. m., Aug. 24.

New Hampshire

Newport: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 23.

Washington

Vashon: Vashon Island High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Aug. 22.

Wisconsin

Eagle River: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 23.
Oconomowoc: Strand Theater, East Wisconsin avenue, 3 p. m., Aug. 22.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Sensation! Extra money selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-35, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
AN IDEAL LOCATION
to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear (in this edition only, Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, BACK BAY
Westland Ave., 1 room, $27.50; 3 rooms, $40 to $45; 4 rooms, $60.
Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $27.50; 4 rooms, $50, also free gas and refrigeration.
St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electric for all purposes, $40 to $47.50.
Apply KENmore 8338

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 4500

CORSETIERES

MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St. Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Cossard and other makes; many satisfied customers

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ON SEPTEMBER 1 a colored cook and second maid; must have excellent references, experience. Write for an interview to Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WAITRESS AND PANTRY WORK—Country home on Long Island. Write Box M-32, Suite 1240, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Retired gentlewoman of moderate means would like a woman in similar circumstances to share a home or apartment. Germantown or vicinity preferred. S-L, 1218 Girard Trust Co. Bldg.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Morris, a nursing home where loving care is extended to those needing rest problems. 2500 Adams Mill Road. Cal. 4267.

JEWELERS
DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices, Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING
AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. H. EBBERT A. SIMPSON, 127 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE
A MODEL complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE H. STEVENS, Resident Representative, 10 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 1400

OFFICES TO LET
NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three mornings per week. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. CH. 4-6388.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Prints
103 Charles St., Boston Lan. 4348

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS
MacLENNAN'S
TOURISTS ROOMS
23 Ohio Street, Bangor, Maine

ROOMS TO LET
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Three windows front corner room, modern apartment, convenient for commuting or local business section. Tel. Eng. 3-4816.
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nicely furnished double room, private bath; permanent or transient. 1744 Taylor St. AD. 9061.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
HOSIERY. Lingerie pays big commissions daily, part-timers permitted, experience unnecessary, credit, investigate. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
POSITION for college graduate with accounting, legal and credit experience. Box F-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
BY MIDDLE-AGED, unattached woman, former school-teacher, position companion and housekeeper to elderly woman; permanent position; go anywhere. MRS. DEXTER, 86 Walnut St., Winchester, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD
SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VAN-HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES
FOR RENT
Summer or longer; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, fireplace, piazza, artesian water, General Electric refrigerator; sets high on graded slope, good neighbors; 3 min. drive to depot, stores and bathing beach; might sell. Box 272, Monument Beach, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
SINGERS WANTED
Choral Society - November Concert. Apply ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9739, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS
TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arenda Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY
WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. Off. 4-4406, Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath, near Broad and Olney, by settled couple; $25 and care for grounds. Hancock 4566.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032, Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

clothing furnishings shoes hats
MULLIN'S
6th and Market Wilmington
Everything Men and Boys Wear

"Everything for the Home"
STERN & CO
7th & MARKET STS
Buy on the Budget Plan

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

The Store You Think Of First
When You Need Things
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
Ninth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 10TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

EWARTS CAFETERIA
822 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA
112-14 MARKET NORFOLK VA
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices
Estab. 1887

Charles S. Zurhorst Co.
UNDERTAKERS
301 E. Capitol Street
Lady Attendant
LI. 0272 LI. 0422

It is easy to be Happy when properly fitted with
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men and Women
1416 New York Avenue N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN
HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work
at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR
BANGOR
FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARIONETTE SPORTSWEAR

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea—Supper
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON
Expert Hair-Cutting
Special warm weather facials, eyebrows electrically arched. All branches of Beauty Culture at
Davis Beauty Salon
Hayes Bldg., 79 Park Street
Phone 1066

PORTLAND
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5647, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our August Sale of Furs . . .
Northern New England's fur classic—bringing you next winter's styles at summer savings. Our present stocks offer outstanding values because they were purchased before the higher manufacturing costs prevailing today.
Porteus, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Souvenir of Maine
MAINE SKETCH BOOK
Drawings and Descriptions of Vacationland's most interesting spots.
$1.50
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

WHETHER IT'S AN ENTIRE MEAL of roasts and fixings—or, just a "pick up" of cold cuts—quick-to-heat servings—or cool salads, CHIPMAN'S can be depended upon to have them. You are entitled to any CHIPMAN VALUE with all the service it is possible for us to render.
Lyman B. Chipman, Inc.
PORTLAND, MAINE

We carry a fine line of cameras and accessories for both amateur and professional.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
839 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
839 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Pond (Charcoal) Briquettes
Shell Oil

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Classified advertisers are glad to allow some of the qualified purchases that come to the users of their classified advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the various families the users of the advertising permanents.

MAINE

PORTLAND
A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
388 Congress Street Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND
"blue coal"
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-5858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1045, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Don't overlook the
"Under-the-Roof"
GIFT SHOP
on lower floor!
HARRY G. EMMONS
Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 10 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST.
CONCORD, N.H.

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
56 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased well served at
Auburn's SPANISH VILLA

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
38 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.
Harper Method Shop
6 PARK STREET Phone 3301

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
3 COMPLETE
Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
TAM-O-SHANTER BRAND
Canned Goods
The Economy Store 41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store 81 South Street
The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut - Fresh Mackerel and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

DOVER
Walk-Over
The Place to Buy Shoes
Summer Shoes
for Men and Women
MORRILL BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.

DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Delicious Food - Courteous Service
TOURISTS WELCOME

LACONIA
When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
627 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

DEPOT SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO.
(Next to City Hall)
Tires—U. S.—Tubes
Lubritorium and Car Washing Jenney Gas and Oils
Tel. 600

The G. & S. Hat Shoppe
Tel. 844
43 Canal St. Laconia, N. H.

S. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936
F. S. ROBERTS
Swift's Branded Products—Oysters Clams—Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. 267 LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALE of FALL and WINTER COATS - SUITS FURS
Buy now and save 15% to 30% on September prices. We offer you the convenience of Pariseau's new Budget Payment Plan.
PARISEAU'S
1008 Elm Street

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

MAZOLA SALAD OIL
From Corn
EXCELLENT FOR COOKING
The Salad Oil With Character
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut 296—Phones—4567

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

WATCHES
Several Reliable Makes
Jewelry of the Better Kind
Dependable Jewelers
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 Elm Street

SUN DRY
108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3530-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures.
Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CRAFTSMAN Press
24-Hour Service
157 PINE STREET

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Cleaning
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
3 Water St. Tel. 770
Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1270
108 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
Manhattan
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
Trafalgar 7-4200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

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NEWPORT
Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport Cream
Tel. 389
Turano's Beauty Shoppe and BARBER SHOP
Agents for The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY Tel. 3460
Mildred Hair

ARAKEL H. BOZYAN
Dealer in Rare Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
140 BELLEVUE AVENUE

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Where Newport has shopped since 1877
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St Patrick's Day and Easter
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

WICKFORD
The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO
You Will Find a Large Variety of Useful Gifts
China, Glass, Chromium Plate, Lamps, Electrical Appliances; also Toys.
At The A. F. Roberts Store
Tel. 750 116 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt.

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 361
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Select MILLNER'S Cotton Frocks for Cool Summer Chic.
TELEPHONE 3040

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
Falconer's
2121 WASHINGTON AVE.
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks
YARDLEY'S LAVENDER
Harvell's Service Station
Standard Esso Dealer
GAS—OIL—ACCESSORIES
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
1422 Kensington Road at Wythe Cor.
Phone 9165, Newport News, Va.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK
G. L. WILLIS, Pres. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis
Phone 22389
124 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

W. C. Burgess Co., Inc.
Important Early Fall Sales
• Blankets • Furniture
• Household Linens and Cottons
• Fur Coats

RICHMOND
A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 E. Cherry St.
Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The BAUGMAN STATIONERY Co.
900 W. Marshall Phone 3-0235
PRINTING
Stationery, Office Furniture
Coarse Papers

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE
STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
Sales and Service
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 3107

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2844 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
305 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

ALBERTA

CALGARY
RIGGLY WIGGLY
PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Marcels, Fingers and Machineless
Reg. $10. $7.50 Reg. $8.50. $6.00
Reg. $7.50. $5.00 Reg. $6.50. $4.25
Regular $5.00. $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
221 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M 6810

JENKINS GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 60

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27643, 7 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
TIMES HAVE ALTERED . . .
since the first settlers came to Alberta, but the Hudson's Bay Company is still splendidly ready to serve your every need.

We Cordially Invite You
to avail yourself of Our Complete Fur Service (Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)
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MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

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Investigate the "Bay"

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ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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OVER 100 VARIETIES
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Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
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Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

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TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

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For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
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Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
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SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
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Limited
"Western Ontario's Biz Department Store"

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ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 20,000 Toronto users
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Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
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(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
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● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
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Women's Shoes Price $7 and up
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QUEBEC

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(Continued)

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Eggs
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Moderately Priced
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HOSIERY—69c and 75c

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Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—It's Deliver

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QUALITY FOODS at ECONOMICAL PRICES
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You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . , BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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European Local Classified

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Opposite the Elgin Avenue Hotel, Hill Gate

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Personal Attention Given
Shirts a specialty. Prompt work in 2 hours.
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LONDON

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The largest and most up to date collection of
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IN LONDON
NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT TO FIT — *Latest Styles and Materials*
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Lowest prices always
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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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Extensive range of flavours
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84, Leicester Square, W. 1.
8/9, Argyll Street, W. 1.
171, High Street, Kensington, W. 8.
15, Queen Street, Hammersmith.
39, High Street, Putney.
35, Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey.
8a, Richmond Road, Kingston, Surrey.
2, Station Parade, Rye Lane, Peckham.
84, Old Kent Road, S. E. 1.
117, High Street, Wandsworth, S. E.
291, Pentonville Road, Kings Cross, N.
194, High Road, Kilburn, N. W.
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Scott's Cream Ices Ltd.,
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Stores and Warehouses,
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. To what country is the United States proposing to lease six inactive naval destroyers?

2. Which nations are leading the opposition to the destroyer-leasing plan?

3. What per cent of the automobiles in the U. S. are owned by families having incomes of less than $30 a week?

4. Is an official census of America's unemployed to be made?

5. What important Chinese city has fallen into the hands of the Japanese Army?

6. What country has found it necessary to apply a rigid control over its farm output to insure adequate food supplies for the coming winter?

7. How much money was collected by the Democratic Party from the sale of 1936 convention books autographed by President Roosevelt?

8. What was the outstanding political news from Washington last week?

9. What important discovery relating to the sun has been announced?

10. What is the latest nation to make a survey of North Atlantic flight possibilities?

11. What country is negotiating for the construction of three 35,000-ton warships in the United States?

12. How many nations have responded to Secretary Hull's peace plea issued on July 16?

13. How long did it take Vice-President Garner to push the judiciary reorganization bill through the Senate?

14. What is the purpose of the first World Council of Churches?

15. What meetings of the World Council of Churches are planned?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

A Pleasant Memory for a Hot Day

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Hazel G. Hodge

Jest a Minute

"Hey, Bergen—be careful where you squirt that grapefruit."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

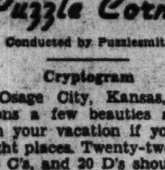
Cryptogram

An Osage City, Kansas, reader mentions a few beauties awaiting you on your vacation if you go to the right places. Twenty-two A's, 21 B's, 20 C's, and 20 D's should help, this reader adds:

GBIFAEGE EBUBIFCACH GKFBIHKBIG *DFAVBCD, *JAOKAHDC, *QAFHACAD, *NSB-'ACH, *NDEKACHGBC, *TMBF-ALD, *JDFSMDCL, *DFPDCEDE, DBMBFDLB, *NAEOBCEAC, *AC-ADCD, *JAEEBIFA, *BPMD-KBJD, QAEABC NBCLFBIE EAHKGE — RDCBFDJDE, ERFACHE, JBIOGDACE.

Dividing the Land

The owner of a square plot of land desired to reserve one fourth for himself, as shown in the sketch:



The remainder he wishes to divide among his four sons in such a way that each will have the same amount of land, and in a similar shape, as the others. How was the land divided?

How Many Miles?

Messrs. A and B were 180 miles apart. They started toward each other at the same time. If A traveled 15 miles an hour faster than B, and the two met in 6 hours, how many miles an hour did each man travel?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to start the week. The first has been checked as usual:

1	pause	discompose	
2	reposing	composing	
3	admit	hesitate	/
4	confuse	support	
5	reduce	agree	
6	assert	grow	
7	accentuate	comprehend	
8	adjust	contract	
9	accede	attend	
10	abreast	subtract	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Turtle Race

Before the party someone must prepare two turtles. An easy way is to take a dinner plate, and trace a circle on cardboard with it. Before cutting, get the family artist to add a realistic touch or two, such as a protruding head, front feet, etc. This is not essential, but if it is well done the race is indescribably funny.

Now the practical person must pierce a hole rather mercilessly through the turtle's beautiful head. Now, having reinforced your holes, produced a ball of string, and set two chairs at the end of the room, you are ready for the race:

You tie one end of a length of string to a chair leg, "string" your turtle on it, and hand the other end to a player. Repeat the performance with the other turtle and player, and begin. The players stand together at the opposite end of the room from the chairs, and take their turtles in their hand. They are instructed not to stir from their places but to do all the work by manipulating the string. The game is to see which turtle can be induced to wiggle its way down the string and to the chair first.

The audience lines up and cheers frantically, and to see those turtles apparently respond to their names—somebody is sure to name them!—usually reduces the players to helpless laughter. Everyone wants a turn, of course, so it is best to arrange a tournament.—Hilda T., Arlington, Mass.

Finding Happiness

To watch the corn grow and the blossom set: to draw hard breath over the ploughshare and the spade: to read, to think, to love, to pray—these are the things that make men happy.—John Ruskin.

Daily Anecdote

Good Runner

James B. Marvin, a "Connecticut Yankee" and Civil War veteran, included the following in his reminiscences told the writer about his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln:

"When in New Haven during the days of his political campaigning, Mr. Lincoln stopped at the New Haven Hotel, where I was clerk. He used to lean across the desk and chat with me, and I developed a case of youthful hero-worship.

"Later I enlisted in the Union Army and was stationed at Washington. Having a good tenor voice, I organized what was known as Jim Marvin's Quartette, and we often sang for the President by request. One of those occasions came shortly after the Battle of Bull Run.

"At that skirmish we had been completely routed; in fact, the boys on both sides had taken to their heels. We joked about it afterward, and even boasted about how fast we had run. I made the remark that I had covered the ground between Bull Run and Washington (about 30 miles) in 15 minutes.

"This reached the President's ears; and a few days later after our quartette had sung for him, he motioned me to his chair. 'Jim,' he said gravely, 'You're a good singer and a good soldier.' Then he added with that humorous twinkle in his eye, 'and a good runner.'"

Brevities

Detroit News: We don't know about any contribution to science, but Professor Piccard aloft with a bunch of balloons gives a rough idea of the hitchhiker of tomorrow.

Punch (C): Spain may now be described as the country to which other nationals go to practice the art of self-defense.

St. Louis Star-Times: As old as they are, we don't understand how jokes can travel so fast from one radio comedian to another.

Whitsitt Impress: Josh says, "It ain't no disgrace for a man to fall down, but to lay there and grunt is."

The True Pattern

Some people grow under responsibility—others merely swell.—Anon.

Quotation for Today

"It is practically a law in life that when one door closes to us another opens. The trouble is that we often look with so much regret and longing upon the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened to us."—ANON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Petals

A woman with old-fashioned flowers in her yard saved petals all summer—even sunflower petals drying to a rich orange, along with the red of roses, the pink and blue of larkspurs, and the purple of petunias. The petals were dried in a colander, in a sunny pantry window, and stored in a cloth bag until ready to use.

As Christmastime approached, bits of gay silk, chiffon, and velvet from the scrap box provided little bags for the petals, and a drop of oil of rose-geranium on a tiny ball of cotton put into each bag added pungency to the petal-scent. The perfume oil cost very little—15 cents' worth being enough for ten or twelve sachets. And the fragrant little bags sold rapidly at 10 and 15 cents, almost clear profit. They are lovely to tuck in a gift, to slip into a letter or greeting card, or for the linen closet, dresser drawers, traveling bag, or guest-room pillow.—Helen H., Rosamond, Ill.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Carrying Clothing

In making a recent motor trip, we found that our best clothing (dress suits, dresses, etc.) were safely brought to our destination without wrinkling, by keeping them on coat and trouser hangers, inserting them in large paper bags (such as are received from cleaners), and hanging them on rubber suction cups stuck on the bottom of rear windows of the car, leaving the lower parts draped over suitcases on the rear seat.

Using this method, we found it unnecessary to have any of this clothing pressed after unpacking.—E. C. B., Milwaukee.

For Others

The wider our interests the broader our sympathies. Blessed are those whose hearts beat to the throbs of humanity.—E. Gibson.

In Lighter Vein

His Profession

Chaliapin, in addition to being the prince of singers, is also a prince of story-tellers, and is never so happy as when relating an anecdote against himself. Here is a favorite of his:

One evening, at the height of his fame, he was being driven to the Imperial Opera House in old-time St. Petersburg, and the cabby entered into an animated conversation with his fare, discussing such topics as he thought might be of interest. At length, after a short respite, he asked:

"What, now, is your profession, sir?"

"I sing," replied Chaliapin.

The cabby flicked his whip impatiently.

"Oh," he replied, "I do a bit of that myself. But I wouldn't call it a profession. What d'you do for a living?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Hey! He's In Again

"Why don't the nations agree to naval disarmament?"

"Because they want the freedom of the seas."

His Wife

Guest: "Her voice is like velvet."

Husband: "Sh-sh! She may want a dress to match it."

On High

Crossing a bridge, Pat halted in the exact center and saw the moon reflected in the water.

Just about that time a policeman came along.

"What is that down there in the water?" asked Pat.

"Why, that's the moon."

"Well, how did I get up here?"—Ben-Hive.

Sure Sign

"Rather unsettled today, sir," said the waiter, with "tip" written all over his face.

"Yes," was the reply, "and apparently there'll be no change coming, either."

Oh, Well!

"Are you yawning?"

"No, I'm giving a silent Indian war-whoop."—Grit.

—New Yorker

"I'm afraid you'll find us a bit changed since your great-great-grandfather was with us."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Action Ordered Not Carried Out

Question: At a quarterly meeting, it was voted by an overwhelming majority to sell certain securities and place the funds in a checking account to be used for modernizing our building. It is now time for another quarterly meeting, and inquiry discloses that nothing has been done about selling these securities. What is the customary procedure under such condition?

Answer: Presumably, the duty of carrying out the action ordered was left to the executive board. If the board is assigned such a duty by the bylaws, it may not be taken from the board; but failure to carry out the action would place the board in the position of violating the bylaws and subject to removal from office if that extreme should be necessary.

If the duty is not one expressly delegated to the board by the bylaws, and if the board neglects or refuses to fulfill it, the responsibility may be taken from the board and placed in the hands of a special committee appointed for the purpose. This would take a majority vote if there was a time specified in the original motion, and if that time has passed. If not, a two-thirds vote would be required unless notice of the intention were given by mail or at a previous meeting.

Probably it would be sufficient to remind those responsible for carrying out the instructions of the body of the obligation to do so, calling attention to the consequences implied in failure to do so.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Tourists, sojourning throughout Arizona, Michigan, Virginia, Wyoming, Washington, Florida, Maryland, Arkansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, vision wondrous sights—panoramas, springs, mountains.

Dividing the Land: The sketch below shows how the land was divided:

How Many Miles?: A—82½; B—97½.

Fun With Synonyms: Pause—hesitate; perceive—comprehend; admit—avow; confuse—disconcert; reduce—contract; assert—attend; accentuate—emphasize; deduct—subtract; accede—agree; advocate—support.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Landlady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

As is well known, many conventions and annual meetings are assembled in Boston; and these cause a constant flow of visitors to the city.

Many of these visitors are accommodated in rented rooms; and it is to the honor of that untiring, devoted, patient, and little-known body of people who let the rooms, that this story is told.

An apartment proprietress lets her rooms through a local agent. One day she received a letter from him enclosing a small sum of money. He wrote that he had received this money from a woman in South America. She said that she had been saving all her life in order to attend a certain annual meeting, and that she had now enough to pay her passage, with this small margin over.

The landlady, out of the goodness of her heart, decided that that small sum would have to cover the cost of the room for the period asked for.

In due course the woman from South America arrived. She had never traveled before. She was much troubled about her clothes, but was lent an iron to smarten up. Then the landlady asked, "Are you going to see the sights in Boston while you are here?"

"No," the visitor replied; "all I have ever thought about was to attend this annual meeting, and that is all I have the money for."

The landlady took the money she had received from the agent and gave it back to the woman, and said: "Take this money, and go about. I will look after you."

She did so, and a beautiful friendship sprang up between the two. Need it be added that the landlady has lost nothing? In giving to another she has found freedom from the crutches she formerly had to use.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Brazil.
2. Germany and Argentina.
3. More than 50 per cent, according to a survey conducted by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.
4. If approved by the House, the census will be made before April 1.
5. Peiping (formerly Pekin).
6. Germany, because the country has been confronted with the prospect of grain harvests at least 10 per cent below average.
7. Representative Snell declared that the Democratic National Committee had received more than $1,000,000 from the sale of the book.
8. The surprise nomination of Senator Hugo Black (Ala.) as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the post vacated by Justice Van Devanter.
9. The American Museum of Natural History announces that a new photographic technique has shown that the sun is surrounded by air millions of miles deep on all sides. Photographs taken by Maj. A. W. Stevens at 25,000 feet above the Peruvian coast revealed the presence of a light haze around the sun, which is apparently atmosphere.
10. Germany; the flying boat Nordmeer has been sent on a survey flight over the North Atlantic.
11. Russia.
12. Forty nations have agreed to the plea for maintaining peace treaties.
13. It was rushed through in 39 minutes.
14. It is designed to be "the central mouthpiece for the non-Roman Catholic (not anti-Roman) world."
15. A central group of 60 is to meet every year, and a general assembly every five years.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nearing the Journey's End*

By LE PELLEY

THE CAVE GETS LIGHTER TOWARDS THIS END — THERE MUST BE ANOTHER OPENING HERE SOMEPLACE
LET'S TRY CALLING TO MARMADUKE
MARMADUKE — WHERE ARE YOU ???
HALLOO
YES — AND SOUNDIN' MIGHTY CASUAL FOR SOMEONE THAT'S BEIN' RESCUED !!!
IT'S MARMADUKE'S VOICE !!!!
COME THIS WAY, CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST !! HERE IS AN OPENING INTO ANOTHER PART OF THE CAVE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Getting Acquainted*

By CARMACK

Ol' Jasper couldn't understand why Joan and Betty Ann and Tw. made such a fuss over the cows and horses —
And pigs and lambs —
And other sights around Uncle George's farm
So I just reminded him of the way he gawked at things the first time he came to the city to see me, and then he caught on in a hurry—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Moving Toward Bounties

SOUTHERN planters apparently are going to be able to eat their cake and have it, too. For a while, at least. That is, they may grow their cotton at will and have a price on it as if the cotton were not there. The federal treasury, of course, will finance this fiction as it did in the days of the farm board of tender memory.

That is the essence of the compromise reached between cotton state senators and President Roosevelt by which crop loans will be made this year and crop control legislation be assured an early place on the congressional calendar next session. What makes it a compromise is this pledge of some kind of acreage limitation next year. It is quite possible that, with a more prosperous consumers' demand for cotton, the prospectively large carryover this winter may not be as serious a load on the market as were the farm board stocks in 1931 and '32.

The plan is to make loans of nine or ten cents a pound on this year's cotton plus a two or three-cent guarantee, amounting to an assured twelve-cent price, to farmers who next year participate in the control plan. This promises some kind of regulation before there is an accumulation of several years' surpluses such as made the trouble before—assuming that the regulation can be effective.

The two-cent guarantee feature in addition to the loan, in effect pledging a price substantially better than the present market, is plainly a kind of bounty on the current crop. Though it is intended to be used as an inducement to obtain crop curtailment next year there are many who believe that since the United States must depend on the export market for sale of approximately one-third of its cotton production the only feasible long-run course is to produce cheaply enough to meet competition in that world market. Hence any bounty that preserves America's position as a cotton producer must in the end be a production bounty rather than a reduction bounty.

These contraries are embodied to some extent in the sugar control bill just passed by the Senate and House. Acreage control benefits are paid to sugar beet and cane growers and are made up approximately by a processing tax. At the same time, quotas assure to the domestic growers and refiners a sufficient percentage of the domestic market that American consumers pay about three cents a pound or $350,000,000 a year more for sugar than they would need to pay to producers outside continental United States.

Agricultural subsidies of this sort are demanded because the farmer has to buy in a tariff-protected market. Already there is provision by which thirty per cent of the customs receipts can be allocated to the promotion of new farm markets.

In the case of the merchant marine the government has concluded it is better to pay outright subsidies, plainly so labeled, than to disguise them as mail contracts. This makes one wonder if a case might not be made for outright farm bounties. A look at the sugar situation and at some tariff-protected industries, however, impels the inference that pretty soon the nation would be supporting more uneconomic enterprises than its efficiently productive fabric could sustain. A better direction to take is gradual tariff reduction and removal of artificial controls.

Seats in Parks

SIR PHILIP SASSOON, First Commissioner of Works in the British Government, is dissatisfied with the appearance, and comfort, of the free seats in the Royal parks; and he has invited the public to send donations toward providing seats of a new and better design, which he has had drawn up.

There is no denying that his judgment in the matter is sound: the seats at present do their duty in a stiff, uncompromising fashion with but little respect for the person. Acquaintance with them is never likely to prolong itself into the kind of affection that made Eliza Cook exclaim:

> I love it—I love it, and who shall dare
> To chide me for loving that old arm-chair!

There are not enough free seats to go round in the rush hours, and the designer, influenced possibly by a consideration akin to Shakespeare's statement that:

> . . . . weariness
> Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
> Finds the down pillow hard,

may have endeavored to make the seats selective of themselves. This, however, was to ignore one of their chief functions: they are not occupied only to counteract fatigue, but often as an aid to exercising the mind.

They are, furthermore, coigns of vantage; and though to make them so rigorous as to enact that none but the brave deserves to stare is a sort of poetic justice—since it demands an insensitiveness in the onlooker to match that which is forced upon the human object of his contemplation—it is unfair in this case. For, alas, the rule is abrogated for the wealthy; privilege is enthroned—twopence secures a luxurious deck chair!

The new seats, of unstained oak, can hardly fail to be more attractive than the old; and they will, we hope, be comfortable enough to fulfill all their functions. In any event, if they cannot hope to rival the ease of deck chairs, they can be depended on to confer greater dignity on their occupants.

How Long?

NEVER has the moral sense of men revolted more strongly against the crime of war, and never has the slaughter of civilians appeared to meet less effective rebuke, than in this day. The League of Nations and treaties to outlaw war express deep and active aspirations. Yet today Shanghai is added to Madrid as Madrid was added to Addis Ababa. Killing, more efficient and more senseless than ever, goes on apparently unchecked.

Indeed, cynics are saying that the world's hypocrisy is bearing fruit, that condemning war and tolerating it, making high professions and forgetting them, signing treaties and ignoring them, only deadens conscience and lessens the moral resistance to war's new horrors. They say the world is becoming "conditioned" to violence even as the children who continue to play among the toppling walls of shell-riddled Chapel.

Such claims must rouse the individual who hopes that the conscience of men will be made effectual in the stopping of strife. He asks himself, "How long can men think one way and act another?" And he knows that they cannot perform any such feat even for an instant. The sincere purposes, the thoughts and intents of the heart, will find expression in effective action. If the world seems now in a period of disillusionment and dismay, it need not remain so.

If it really wishes to have done with war, it will find a way. The anti-war machinery that has failed has not wholly failed. Men have learned something. They know they must begin with their innermost purposes. As those are purified and spiritualized they will inevitably be expressed in a world having no place for war. And the present moral—in so far as it is truly moral—revolt will find presently effectual means of checking the worst crimes of war. The good men generally wish to do they find ways to do.

Measuring Employment

ADMINISTRATION spokesmen have at length conceded the usefulness of an unemployment census in the United States, and a Senate resolution, suddenly passed a few days ago to provide one, awaits action in the House of Representatives. The survey is expected to cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, to be taken from relief appropriations.

Although President Roosevelt a few months ago questioned the value of such a count, and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, now says rather unconvincingly that it is not essential to the administration of relief, Mr. Hopkins does say "a thorough census of both the employed and the unemployed" is needed for the guidance of agencies endeavoring to stabilize employment.

In one important respect the resolution sponsored by Senator Hugo L. Black fails to fulfill the specifications of Mr. Hopkins's statement. That is, it would direct the gathering of complete figures as to the number of unemployed and partially employed; but it would give no information as to the number now gainfully installed in jobs. If such a census is to have maximum value, it should provide at the same time a count of both the jobless and the employed for purposes of comparison.

In fact, the number of employed at any given time can be determined with a great deal more certainty than the number of unemployed. For, as statisticians point out, whether a person considers himself unemployed may often depend on whether, for very good reasons, he is seeking employment or not. For instance, a person who has retired but whose income fails may be thrown into the labor market again. Or a student whose father has lost his job may withdraw from school and become a job seeker, where he was not one before. The questions involved in ascertaining just what is partial employment are even more complex. It is well that a board of six administrative officials and statisticians is to make up the list of questions and classifications to be used in this census if taken.

One further recommendation should be made. If a census of employment or unemployment is to have continuing value, it must not be merely a one-time affair but there must be provision for repeating the canvass at suitable periods to indicate the trend from time to time. A count of the gainfully employed is included in each decennial census. Perhaps this could be taken more frequently or the Department of Labor indexes of employment in manufacturing be expanded to include other types of employment as well. Then when unemployment compensation systems go into effect in all the states under the Social Security Act the registrations of unemployed with the United States Employment Service will form a more definite index than they do now.

It is to be hoped that in a permanent way the measurement of employment and unemployment can be approached through some such means.

A DOMEI (Japanese) Agency dispatch about military movements in China is dated, "South of an undisclosed place." This censorship technique opens up great possibilities in the art of taking one's bearings. For instance, on being lost in the woods, how satisfying to be able to say with positiveness, "I am exactly six miles east and 400 yards north of an undetermined spot!"

Spain Understood

Book News of the Day

IT REQUIRED the perceptions and intuitions of a poet, Elliot Paul, to make the tragedy of Spain articulate. A score of others, journalists, adventurers, crusaders, had earlier spilled their impressions and prejudices into book-print; and in all this hastily produced merchandise there was to be found scarcely a thimbleful of comprehension of Spain. It does not suffice to be two weeks with the International Brigade at Madrid, or even to write competent news dispatches on the war, to make acquaintance with the Spanish soul.

Elliot Paul knew the people of Santa Eulalia, a small town on the island of Ibiza in the Balearics, as one who loved them. For five years he shared their sun-drenched lives, their contentment with today as a smiling land and sea provided it, their newly-developing freedom under the Republic. He was not the usual interloper, incapable of immersing himself in a new element, but that rare outsider whose perspective heightened a natural kinship with a new experience and a new people. He planned to settle at Santa Eulalia permanently, and brought his family one July day. "Here at last is peace," he thought, as familiar buoys and lighthouses came into view . . . . "where the voices of sea and land say 'You may rest. . . .'" Five days later came war.

* * *

This marks the half-way point of his book, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A SPANISH TOWN (New York: Random House; $2.50), and there follows the very substance of the tragedy of war—what it meant and did to individuals. By this time, these are the reader's own friends and townsmen; and as conflict steals among them from the outside, a conflict not of their choosing, the same Spanish sun seems no longer to sparkle and to warm, but stares, searing and hard white, over "one of earth's most favored regions."

Paul shows the essentially republican nature of a typical Spanish town. Only the clergy and a few individuals opposed the Government. When the local garrison and civil guards joined with them in rebellion and took over the powers of the civil authorities, the town's peace was no more. Perhaps the reader now will better surmise the plight of many a town in rebel territory; the officials revolt, the townsfolk are virtual prisoners; unaccustomed to violence, they have no understanding of what they might do. When the government forces regained power on Ibiza for a brief period, these friends of ours could not find it in their hearts to condemn their fascist fellows, whose opinions, like their own, had for so long been mutually tolerated. It was a wondrous generosity for such a time; and the anarchist leaders from the mainland, who dealt harshly with the rebels, left only bruise and hurt behind.

* * *

It is not to be presumed that Paul has written *The Book* of Spain's civil war. There was little or no oppression in Santa Eulalia; no deep and degrading, man-made poverty; no flaunting, arrogant wealth; no desperate fear of exploiters that they would reap the whirlwind. The great issues of class strife, which might in all Spain have been settled by reason, were it not for the fierce mental pressure and blinding fear, had not riven this genial town. These, rather, were the innocents—the people sinned against like countless others on the mainland who took or wanted no part in active politics—on whom the war spread its blight.

Without the poetry in Paul's prose, the reader could not suffer this greatly moving experience. It was his gift to translate directly to the sensibilities of the English-speaking peoples the innate dignity, the nobility in the individuals making up the Spanish people, however humble; and thereby to demonstrate how monstrous is the crime of war against them.

S. R. D.

"Lanchin" at Pemaquid

ONE difference between a launching and a "lanchin'" is that the first is done with mathematical precision, geometrically perfect equipment and speedy execution, while the other is by rule-of-thumb with whatever board or ropes that come handy, and often is an all-day affair. One is a fashionable ceremony. The other is more like an old-fashioned house raising. Such was the "lanchin'" of the Leonora number 10-Y-837 at Pemaquid Point this summer.

In this quaint Down East village with its delightful people, set far out on one of those many rocky points that serrate the coast of the Pine Tree State, there gathered at the boat shop of Captain

Drawn for the Monitor by Lester Stevens Ralph, Artist

The "Lanchin"

W. J. Burnside one morning, from one wonders where, a group of natives and summer visitors. For months Captain Burnside had been industriously building this motor cruiser. Wrought of sturdy Maine pine and oak, the trim craft was a thing of beauty with her glistening white sides and green bottom. It was Captain Burnside's 101st boat, and he was rightfully proud of her. As proud as was her owner, R. P. Stockmann of New York. The craftsmanship of 50 years gained from experience at such famous plants as Herreshoff's, Luders and Pote Boat had gone into that boat. There she balanced on her keel, sturdy and strong, 29 feet long and 8½ foot beam, drawing but a couple of feet of water, displacing three tons, and able to weather the roughest sea. From her brass shoe under the four-inch oak keel to the mahogany cabin, which sleeps four, there was grace and strength in every line.

* * *

Now had come the great day. For weeks the natives had watched progress and summer visitors had asked, "When are you going to launch her?" With a shrewd twinkle in his eye and a Yankee caution against committing himself, he invariably replied, "We'll 'lanch' her just as soon as she's ready and the tide's right."

No engraved invitations were sent out, but by some mysterious method word got around and the crowd began to gather early. Perhaps the arrival of the town tractor to tow the boat to the sea spread the news.

One woman greeted her neighbor, "So you come over to the 'lanchin'," Mrs. Coleman?"

"Well, my hired man was all excited this morning and said he couldn't do any work today because he had got to help at the 'lanchin',' so I figured I might just as well come along too," she explained.

So, as with Longfellow's poetic account:

> All is finished! and at length
> Has come the bridal day
> Of beauty and of strength,
> Today the vessel shall be launched!

Captain Burnside found many willing hands to direct, albeit everyone is boss as well as worker.

"How are you going to get her out of the shop, that door ain't big enough?" asked everyone.

"Oh," drawled Captain Burnside, "we'll just cut out as much of the back of the shop as we need to. Then all we haf to do is nail it back on again when we get the boat out. You know her engine weighs 600 pounds, and we couldn't get it over the side so we cut a hole in the roof and let the engine down into her. That's a 50-horsepower Kermath, and I figger she ought to make 'bout 12 knots. But let's get moving, boys. Hitch two 'taykles' from the rafters crosswise so as to stiddy the boat and keep her upright. Git some rollers set underneath and make fast another 'taykle' to that pine tree so we can haul her out onto the sled."

* * *

While an improvised cradle had been built up around her with whatever boards were at hand, a sled of pine logs was ready just outside to serve as a conveyor to the ocean a quarter of a mile away through a ten-acre piece thick with wild roses, blueberries and alder brush edged with evergreen trees.

After the rollers of pine saplings were driven under the boat amid much banter and bossing by everyone, and yet guided by Captain Burnside with his dry and whimsical remarks, those on the tackle ropes began to pull and slowly she started on her way to the sea, on a path literally strewn with roses.

With an easing here and tautening there, with a brace here and a block there the boat finally reached the improvised sled right side up with the loss of very little paint. To a landlubber it was a remarkable job of skillful navigation through uncharted pastures.

By noon the town tractor was hitched on to the sled and the procession started down through the field, the caterpillar perkily dragging the boat followed by the gallery of spectators, workers and advisors.

On the way down one summer visitor, obviously a business man, fell in with Captain Burnside and said, "Tell me, Captain, what did she cost?"

"Well, now, you know I can't just exactly tell you," replied the Captain cautiously. "You see, Skipper Stockmann bought a lot of fittin's for her and I don't know exactly what he paid for them." Brightening up, he added, "I bought the propeller. That cost $60." Then he carefully steered their talk on another tack and the summer visitor was little wiser about prices.

By this time the procession had reached the edge of the woods and the question was whether to tear down a stone wall or cut down a couple of trees.

"Better cut down the trees," advised Captain Burnside. "Trees will grow back again where stone walls won't."

Tractor, cradle, boat and crowd arrived safely on the rocky shoreline, across which the new vessel had to go to breast the waves. A "taykle" was made fast to a ring bolt on a rock near the water and another was lashed to a tree back from the shore to ease her journey to the sea. Inch by inch they started her down the rough hewn pine logs on pine rollers. Halfway down, the owner's daughter broke a bottle of ginger ale acfoss the bow and named the boat after herself, Leonora. As the stern began to touch the water the owner, Skipper Stockmann, was anxiously watching the propeller, asking Captain Burnside if it would clear the rocks. Captain allowed it would, but the Skipper was so eager that before long he was in the water up to his waist, clothes and all. Just as the boat hit the water Ted Swift, who helped on the building, broke out the Stars and Stripes from the staff on the stern. The crowd cheered as she floated off as handsome a craft as one would want to see.

* * *

Later in the afternoon Ted was sweeping out the mass of pungent shavings and odds and ends from the shop with Captain Burnside sort of wandering aimlessly around the now empty place like a parent whose only son has just gone away to college.

Mrs. Burnside put her head in the door and said, "Will, I do wish you would come in to supper."

PAUL S. DELAND.

Mirror of World Opinion

Japan Runs Up a Debt

SOME of the Peiping news, coming second-hand from Shanghai, must be taken with several grains of salt. When we hear from Shanghai, instead of from North China, that the Japanese in the North are confiscating and burning all pictures of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, and that the Chinese in conquered towns are being forced to fly Japanese flags, the only safe comment is: "Significant, if true."

Yet it is probably true. It is by no means unlikely that the political agents of the Japanese Army in the North are so sure that their cohorts have put the Tientsin-Peiping area at Japan's everlasting disposition that their housecleaning is running far in advance of diplomatic confirmation of their position. Certainly the army is bullying the civil organizations of the whole territory into the civil construction of a completely independent state which, under the Oriental code of "face," will vociferously denounce Chiang-Kai-shek, Chinese nationalism and every by-product of it to avoid confessing that any one is knuckling under to Japanese force majeure.

The Chinese are a dramatic people. The wretched Chinese who is forced, at bayonet's point, to dance on a hot griddle will not only dance well but will, for the salvation of his amour propre, pretend that it is a voluntary performance in which he is taking great pleasure. North China is now on the griddle. Such demonstrations of pleasure at being there as the unimaginative Japanese Army forgets to dictate the more histrionic Chinese will supply out of the agony of their humiliation.

Yet, for all this, Japan will be held accountable in the long run at Chinese rates of interest. The Japanese are sufficiently modernized to live for the hour and by the hour. The Chinese still reckon time by centuries, or even by turns of dynastic fortune. If Japan is now really forcing the Chinese of Peiping to display Japanese flags, she is establishing in that quarter a moral debt of hate and humiliation at something like 10 per cent, compounded monthly. So this is the debt which the Japanese Army is trying to wipe out in advance with deluges of TNT upon communities of doddering old villagers and underfed donkeys.

We doubt if the score can be settled that way. And every scholarly Japanese who knows China's story will share our doubts; for the Chinese people have been throughout their history more successful collectors of bills and settlers of old scores at their own usurious rates than any surviving nation.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Government as Usual

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ABOUT the political fortunes of Franklin D. Roosevelt it is impossible to prophesy. Nine months ago he was elected President of the United States by an overpowering majority; two months later he was looming over Congress like a colossus and charges of "dictator" were louder than ever in the land; today his attempt to eclarge the Supreme Court has been defeated and his senatorial nominee for the single vacant justiceship is being subjected to a possibly brief but severe and unusual scrutiny.

A party revolt not unlike that which shackled Grover Cleveland would appear to be possible. But we must say "appear." There is no prophesying on two points: the political tactics the President may use to regain his position, and the degree of re-integration which the often split Democratic party can manifest in election years.

So far, President Roosevelt has refused chance after chance to start making peace with his party malcontents. Instead, he has widened the breach. Largely as a result, his court bill was defeated, his wages and hours bill is blocked, he is forced to promise farm subsidies in advance of crop control legislation, and there is no telling exactly what he can salvage from the congressional debris.

Of the five-point "must" program listed by the President a fortnight ago, just one bill has been sent to him for signature—the much-emaciated court reform bill. One other, the wages-hours bill, is now given up at least until next January. A third measure, the sugar bill, seems certain to be passed in a form highly objectionable to the President. A fourth bill, the tax-loophole measure, has still to be made public. The fifth bill, housing reform, is much altered—perhaps grievously altered—from the form desired by the White House.

* * *

Yet it would be wrong to say that Mr. Roosevelt is in the position of Grover Cleveland. Much depends on public opinion as assayed by members of Congress when they return home in a few more days, and as they survey the prospects for next year's mid-term elections. The President believes that his strength with the voting masses is as strong as ever, and that Congressmen will discover this the longer they test public opinion. It would surprise few if Mr. Roosevelt did a little cultivating of public opinion himself—perhaps a swing around the circuit late this year, an appropriate interval before Congressmen return to Washington, or some fireside talks making clear his present purposes and obstacles.

Should the President be able to demonstrate by next January that the public strongly supports him, his position would be drastically improved. For Congress plans to return with an unusual set-up: a list of "preferred" bills which it is pledged to consider. And—as conservatives have been saying all along, often with mixed motives—next January may be a much better time to legislate. Congressmen will be anxious to write popular and attractive laws, and get away from Washington in time to make their re-election campaigns. Since with most southern Congressmen this means the primary fight, they have to get away fairly early. Thus, apart from tax bills, which come hard at such a time, the chances for an effective and constructive legislative record in a by-election year are not half bad.

All in all, however, the situation reveals American democracy functioning in its classic sense. A President re-elected triumphantly yet has to fight his way along, compromising and adjusting his program as he goes. The very size of his party majority has proved a handicap. More than a few experts, including the Republicans, suspect that if the Republican opposition in Congress had been stronger and larger this year, the court enlargement program might have gone through by something like a party vote.

* * *

In any case, Mr. Roosevelt certainly cannot qualify as a dictator in these days. We are watching the American Government operate as it always has operated, with power balanced between the three co-ordinate branches. Sometimes, as all students of history know, the executive has been dominant, sometimes the legislature, and sometimes the judiciary. Now they are closely balanced.

The very struggle against Senator Black's appointment, although likely to result in confirmation, is the strongest proof of restored balance. It is also a plain warning that if the President has further appointments to make, and does not choose Senators, he will have trouble getting confirmation for any but moderate and responsible men. As for choosing Senators, one wonders if the President could continue indefinitely appointing extreme liberals. For instance, in the lists of men he is credited with having considered for the present vacancy, the name of Senator Minton appears. It is open to some doubt whether the Indiana Senator, in his first term and having made several rather bitter enemies, could be confirmed.

After all, the "immemorial rule" of confirming Senators without debate or reference to committee, about which Senator Ashurst talked, is not so "immemorial." It was broken in 1883, and Justice Lamar was confirmed with a margin of only 4 votes, although he was a former Senator and Cabinet member.